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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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It is estimated that discoveries, inventions, and compounds patented each year in the United States and never amounting to anything cost $3,000,000.

The largest amount of land held in the United States by an alien corporation is that owned by the Holland Company in New Mexico. It embraces 4,500,000 acres.

The hardwood production of the country in 1887 was 25 per cent. greater than in 1886. The hardwood trees of the United States are being rapidly exhausted.

A soap mine has been discovered near Pine Ridge, Wyoming. At all events, if it isn't soap it's something that resembles it very closely, being yellow in color, and capable of making a good lather and removing grease from hands and clothing. The supply seems to be unlimited.

California is proud of her record for 1887. Three hundred miles of new railroad were laid, the assessed value of property increased $132,000,000, the wine and brandy product was large, 50,500,000 pounds of canned goods and 35,000,000 of green fruit were shipped, and there never was such a year for tourists.

An effort to suppress bull-fighting has been made in Mexico. An attempt to make the powers of Europe disarm would be as likely to win success, sarcastically observes the New York *World*. Take bull-fighting from Mexico and there would be nothing left save a little pulque, some red pepper and the halls of the Montezumas.

The number of women in the French capital who use tobacco is somewhat on the increase, for there are three or four establishments in the city of pleasure devoted exclusively to the manufacture of ladies' cigarettes—and they do, it is said, a roaring trade. An inquisitive journalist, however, has ascertained that the cigarettes solely made for the ladies contain a *soupcon* of opium, which is decidedly a bad thing for the health and nerves of those who use them, and who this may be said to doubly narcotize themselves.

The Mexican International R. R. has been completed to Lerdo, on the Mexican Central line, thus closing the gap between Lerdo and Eagle Pass, the American terminus of the International Road. This completes the second all-rail route to the City of Mexico, and shortens the distance from the Texas border over 200 miles, as against the El Paso route, while the total shortening of the distance from the interior of Mexico to New York and the East is about 700 miles. The International line is part of the Southern Pacific system, and gives San Antonio direct communication with the City of Mexico. The distance is 1,190 miles.

Speaking of Mrs. Cleveland, a Washington correspondent says: "Her residence of a year and a half in Washington has not taken the edge off the curiosity of the people living right here at the capital. When she goes shopping the clerks and customers at any store she may visit drop everything to look and listen. When she takes a seat in a box at the theater the performers lose half the attention of the audience, and when she gives a reception at the White House the men and women pass in line before her and then eagerly rush around to the corridor, where on tiptoe there is some chance of catching another glimpse of the fascinating hostess."

The Philadelphia *Times* says it "has been authorized to invite free suggestions from the multitude as to the best public use that could be made of a gift of $50,000. The authority comes from a gentleman of large fortune and large philanthropy, and it is his sincere desire to receive intelligent suggestions to guide him in applying that sum in any line of public charity or beneficence to produce the best results to society. The money is ready, and will be given as soon as it shall be made clear how it can be made productive of the greatest good. It is not intended that individual or family suffering should be embraced in the list of causes presented."

"Australia," says the New York *Times*, "has received a set-back by the refusal of the mother country to join her in the plan of contributing $25,000 each for an Antarctic expedition. But the objection made by the British Government, namely, that the amount proposed is too small to be of service, is a very easy one to cure, if Australia wishes. Still, it is not improbable that any increase in the sum devoted to such an expedition would be so much additional money thrown away. While discoveries within the Arctic circle have been pushed to a distance of only a little more than six and a half degrees from the pole, the furthest advance in the Antarctic region is still nearly twelve degrees from the South pole. Practically, nothing of importance has been discovered in that direction for nearly half a century, or since the triple successes achieved between 1840 and 1843 by Sir James Ross, our American Wilkes, and the French Dumont d'Urville. Ice and snow perpetually cover latitudes corresponding to those in which at the north flourishing vegetation, many quadrupeds, and even permanent populations are found. To suppose that any commercial advantage could come of another attempt to penetrate these prodigious ice barriers is preposterous, and there is only a slender chance of deriving scientific knowledge of importance from the quest."

THE HERMIT KNIGHT.

In a shaggy forest I know a glen
Where the were-wolf made his lair;
'Twas haunted of owls, but 'twas shunned of men,
For a demon dwelleth there.
When the night was dismal, and wild, and wet,
And yells were on the gale,
I rode my black steed to the glen, and met
That demon weirdly pale.

I sprang from my charger where he stood,
And I hailed the specter dire:
The ground was rank with the smell of blood,
And hot with a smouldering fire.
I called him by his loathly name,
Unmeet for a human ear,
And I saw his face, by a sudden flame,
Lurid with hate and fear.

I plucked the fiend by his long right hand,
As he sate on a corse, new slain.
My voice was strong with a firm command:
"I have sought thee once again.
Show me to-night, show me to-night,
What thou may'st not keep from me."
His coward eye was hellish bright
With a glare not good to see.

My shivering steed, he pawed the moss,
His gasps began to fail:
By a murdered corse, and a dying horse,
I heard that goblin's tale;
But never a spirit that skims the sea,
Or a phantom of the air,
Must guess what the foul fiend whispered me,
Or dream what he showed me there.

I had power, I had power in that grewsome hour,
And I read his spirit through:
I made him cringe and I bade him cower,
For my heart was brave and true.
I chained him there with a new-forged chain,
By the side of the murdered wight,
And I left him howling a wilder strain
Than the howling of the night.

For ten long years on a mountain bare
I had wept and fasted sore;
I had worn the stones with my knees in prayer
To conquer a grace the more;
And to weave a spell for a fiendish heart—
A spell for a fiendish will—
To baffle the spite of a demon's art
I dwelt on the doleful hill.

He may harm no hapless passer-by;
He may spread nor ban nor bale;
I had strength and mastry from One on high,
And my courage did not fail.
I won my will, for my soul was pure,
And the secret that I know
Hath given me power great ills to cure
As I journey to and fro.

Go not that way. It is haunted still;
The wolf hath left his lair;
The owls have flown to my barren hill;
No living thing is there.
A murdered corse by a blackened stone,
'Neath an old tree, gnarled and gray,
And a frenzied demon, alone, alone,
Till the earth shall pass away.

—*Danske Dandridge, in Cosmopolitan.*

Groom or Bridegroom?

BY WILL F. POND.

"By Jove, I'll do it! there is no other way of wooing her; so to the winds with common sense and propriety. Recommend me for the post at once, dear Jack, and put me down your debtor for life."

The speaker was Tom Rainforth, a hair-brained young journalist, and the person addressed was Jack Fortescue, Esq., landed proprietor and gentleman at large. Tom and he had been dining at the Savage Club, and, retiring to the smoke room, had been elaborating a little plot, hatched by the fertile brain of the brilliant young journalist. The facts of the case at issue were these:

At the hunt ball recently held in the quaint old Lincolnshire village of Ikeesby, Tom Rainforth had the misfortune (or good fortune, according to the reader's opinion) to meet and fall desperately in love with Edith, the pretty daughter of Squire Everingham, who, being an eccentric gentleman, deemed every young man a fortune hunter, and systematically closed his doors in the face of the numerous admirers attracted by his daughter's pretty face, and her ample dot.

Tom had fared no better than the others, but on confiding his sorrows to his friend and guest they had between them matured a scheme of romance and impudence unparalleled in these prosaic Nineteenth century days.

Squire Everingham was the right hand man and general estate manager to Lord Braintree, an office his family had held for several generations; he was, besides, a landowner of no small extent, and a magistrate; hence his popular title of "Squire." He resided some few miles away on the Lincolnshire coast, in a moderately sized village, which consisted of a single long, straggling street, a church, a chapel, and some venerable relics of the Saxon and early Norman eras. The Squire occupied the great white house at the corner of this road, patronized the entire village, and was, of course, looked up to with unquestioning reverence by the inhabitants. He, however, never mixed with them socially, and as his nearest neighbor, whom he honored by admitting to a questionable equality, lived some miles away, the Squire and his daughter lived a somewhat secluded life, broken only at rare intervals by visits from lady friends to her, and by his journeys to the market town or magisterial bench.

Popular as the Squire was in the village, he had one blot on his escutcheon in the eyes of the hunt (to which he subscribed liberally), and in those of the few county families in the neighborhood, and that was, he had become accustomed (since the loss of his wife) to drink, "not wisely, but too well," and, as may be supposed, he incurred serious censure for a habit not tolerated in these days. In other respects the Squire was still the cheery, open-handed man as of yore; his kitchen door was ever open to the hungry. The only other change was in his appearance; the tall lithe figure became slightly bowed, the hair tinged with gray; his riding in the field became reckless and irregular, and (greatest crime of all in a hunting country) he commenced to "crane" at his fences and knock his horses about for faults due to himself. He also grew quarrelsome, and new-comers, not feeling the same amount of respect, or being under the same obligation as the old inhabitants, several brawls had taken place, and in one or two the Squire was severely handled.

With increasing excitement and irritation of temperament he grew discontented with the slow rate of speed obtainable from his horses, and invested in several fast trotters, and went whirling from place to place, to the danger of every one he met. This was endurable in his sober moments, but when, after a court meeting at the neighboring town, he insisted upon taking the "ribbons" himself, thrashing the horse into a gallop, going over or through everything in his way, it became no joking matter.

On one occasion, returning home at night, he drove over a stone heap and spilled himself and groom into a broad and deep drain that ran by the roadside; on another he collided with his own gatepost, smashing the cart to matchwood and breaking his groom's ribs, being himself dragged into the yard in consequence of having become entangled in the reins, whilst the horse was kicking and plunging in all directions.

Grooms soon grew scarce; finally, no one could be found to take the place; then, for some time the Squire drove himself, and after having been several times fined for furious driving by his brother magistrates, they determined to put a stop to the growing scandal by declaring to him their intention of sending him to prison for a month if he appeared before them again. This had the desired effect, and set him seeking for a steady, capable groom.

Such was the state of affairs at the time of the hunt ball; and the intention of Tom Rainforth, as declared at the opening of our story, was to offer himself for the post, drive the Squire, keep him, if possible, sober, and, most important of all, do his best to win the heart of the fair Edith, who was already more than well-disposed towards him.

After some preliminary correspondence an engagement was contracted, Tom entered into his duties, and became the Squire's shadow. If any one took offense at the Squire's unseasonable remarks he was always on hand to smooth matters down, and for a time all went well. Gossips noticed, however, that Miss Edith took a greater amount of horse exercise than usual, and that the new groom was invariably in attendance, whilst it was said that her latest "fad" was always to see her horse cleaned every morning.

Truth to tell, she recognized Tom the very first morning, and threatened to denounce him to her father; but Tom overcame her scruples, and of their mutual misunderstandings, love-makings, and its attendant pleasures and pains, I am no envious chronicler; suffice to say she was pleased to keep his secret, but woman-like, delayed her happiness, and, notwithstanding all he had undergone to win her, declared capriciously she would never accept him unless he accompanied her as groom to the opening meet of the season.

Poor Tom! he had not counted upon a girl's mischievous fancy, and sorely against his will he bowed to the inevitable.

Downward steps are not easily retraced; so the conduct of the Squire proved; for after a brief period of good behavior he gradually grew worse and worse, until he was nearly, if not quite, as bad as ever. Do all that he could, Tom could not keep him sober. Once after attending one of the meetings, he drank rather more heavily than usual, and insisted upon driving himself home, which he did at a gallop, escaping injury by little short of a miracle. This resulted, however, in a brief illness, which gave Tom a chance to think the matter over, and evolve a scheme to put an end to these midnight dangers.

He had a brown-tanned leather rug made for the horse, which extended from the saddle to the tail, where it was fastened to the crupper and loosely girthed underneath; being nearly the color of the horse, a casual observer at night would not notice it. He then took the horse out every night to exercise, instead of in the morning, and by the time the Squire recovered Tom was ready for him.

During these weeks Jack Fortescue made one or two surreptitious calls, and in his quiet way had much fun with Tom; but he only received his rallies with a grim smile, saying: "Let those laugh who win, and the game is in my own hands if I have but patience. You shall dance at my wedding in the third week of October."

"And see you as groom to the Lady Edith at the opening meet—eh, old man?" responded the imperturbable Jack.

"Well, yes, I suppose so! But you will get no laugh at my expense, I promise you."

From this time, strange to say, no further accidents occurred when the Squire rode home; the horse went quietly along, taking no notice of his furious jerking of the reins, or vigorous thrashing, beyond a slight jump to left or right as the whip struck its head or neck. When the Squire railed at it for not galloping, Tom declared that it was galloping at full speed, and that he could scarcely hold on, and the Squire, in doubt, usually accepted his word.

Meanwhile, the horse grew more and more steady, as though it had taken its master's character in hand, and was in league with Tom to save the old gentleman from further disasters.

The opening meet drew nigh, and Tom was daily teased by his fiancee as to what he would give to be let off.

Tom laughed, and said:

"Nothing! You keep your promise to marry me the third week in October, and I will ride to the meet as your groom."

Edith looked wistfully at him, half regretting her bargain, but too high spirited to let him off his penance after once imposing it.

At last the day arrived, and at 10 A. M. Tom, duly attired in a green coat with brass buttons, a broad leathern strap round his waist, cords and boots, and hat with a cockade, was to be seen holding two horses at the front door. The Squire had an attack of gout and could not go.

Daintily attired in a dark blue riding-habit, Edith was lifted to the saddle, and, with Tom riding decorously in the rear, passed out of the gate. Once, however, in the green lanes, he ranged alongside, but Edith was in a dejected mood and scarcely spoke.

At last she said:

"Tom, dear! it's no use, I can't do it. Go back and put on your own clothes; I will not make a public show of you; you have undergone enough for me."

"Nay! nay!" laughed Tom. "A bargain is a bargain; you might want to cry forfeit to your own stake; and dear," lowering his voice, "I cannot let you do that now."

"No, no! indeed, I will not! I will keep my word! But if you will not ride back and change that hateful suit I will turn back myself and forego the meet."

"Is that so?" said Tom; "then here goes!" and taking off his hat he drew out a velvet cap, and unbuckling his belt and throwing off the green coat, he sat revealed in the Melton Hunt colors. Tossing the coat and strap after the hat, he lifted her hand, and kissing it said: "And do I still ride as your groom?"

"Yes," said she, with a merry laugh; as my bridegroom."

At the meet speculation was rife as to who Tom was, and owing to Jack Fortescue the secret leaked out. The Squire only stipulated that Tom should still drive him, and gave his consent.

At the wedding breakfast Tom was asked the secret of his success with the Squire's horse. He laughed and said: "Well, I trained him to stand the whip on that leather rug he always wore at night; and I had two pairs of reins, one running from the bit along the shafts round to the back of the cart where I sat; and the other pair, which the Squire used, were *buckled to the collar*."

Of course a tremendous laugh was the result of this disclosure, and although against himself, the Squire joined in it, and proposing his son-in-law's health, asked: "Who shall say the days of chivalry are past?"

Tom and his wife still live happily together, but the Squire was shortly after the marriage gathered to his fathers, having been killed in the hunting field, and a brass tablet records his manifold virtues in the village church.—*Journalist.*

Man In Mid-Air.

Richard A. Procter, writing in the Philadelphia *Press*, says: I believe that athletes such as those who first obtained mastery over the problem of the bicycle could very soon learn to float, to ascend, to descend, to ride upward, to soar, and so forth, in a way which would very decisively indicate the possibility of a much fuller mastery over the problem of flight later on. Experiments which have been already made prove decisively that a man's weight can be supported by planes or sails of very moderate extent—not much greater proportionally to his body than an eagle's wings—if only there is either rapid motion of advance or a strong current of air against their slightly slanted surface. But these experiments have not yet been so carried on as to show fully what can be done when practice in the art of balancing in the air and in making the adjustments necessary for changing the direction of flight has been sufficiently extended. Yet Mr. Charles Spencer, a teacher of gymnastics in England, was able, after attaining no greater velocity than would be given by running down a small incline, to sustain flight by the supporting action of wicker wings for a distance of 120 feet. Besnier, indeed, toward the close of the last century, devised a method of supporting the body by pinions, which enabled him, after a sharp run, to fly across a river of considerable width. It is certain that very little is to be gained from the attempts which have been made to direct balloons. The velocity which can be given to a balloon in still air is very small. A very moderate breeze would carry a balloon one way despite all mechanical attempts to direct it in another, let the balloon be shaped as it may. Moreover, all such attempts are dangerous, for the wind has a great hold on the necessarily large surface of a balloon, and going against the wind would subject the balloon to destructive influences. Whenever man attacks the problem of flight, seeking real advantage from its mastery, he will aim at much more than such mere floating power as the balloon gives—at more even than the rapid floating motion, with power of guidance, which may be obtained by the experiments suggested above. There must also be a power of energetic propulsion while still in the air. This might be obtained by suitable adjustments of levers to be worked by a man in actual flight. But while I believe flight to be possible for man in this way, I consider the only kind of flight which is likely to be really useful to men to be that of flying machines propelled, balanced and directed by some one or other of the natural forces man has brought under his control. That man who has learned to traverse the land more swiftly by mechanical means than its most active denizens, and to make the wide seas his highway by similar devices, should be unable to travel in the air, which by natural selection alone has become the home of creatures descended from reptilian forms, is to me unthinkable.

The Last of the Buffaloes.

"It was but four years ago," said W. S. Barrows, of Mandan, Dak., "that I bought 10,000 buffalo horns, and to-day it is about impossible to obtain one pair for love or money. According to the stories of hunters and trappers who have been engaged in their occupations for years, one small herd of buffalo exists at this time as a reptesentative of the countless thousands that swarmed on the Western prairies and they have sought protection in the Yellowstone Park. There are about thirty in the herd and many of the tourists through the park last summer encountered them during their travels. Even these are likely to become exterminated, unless the Government takes vigorous measures for their security, as their whereabouts are known to a few daring spirits, who will take desperate chances to kill them, if they can be decoyed near the boundary line of the park where detection would be difficult. The experiments of Taxidermist W. T. Hornaday, of the National Museum, in quest of specimens of buffalo for that institution, have already been given at length, and he had orders besides from European museums for some of these animals. After working industriously for two seasons, and traversing all the country north and west of Minnesota to the Canada line, he succeeded in finding two or three animals, which have been stuffed and mounted for the museum at Washington, and unless the United States Government decides to pick out a few of its only herd as a present to some European museum, the foreign orders never will be filled."—*St Paul Globe.*

The Innndations in China.

It is hardly possible for Europeans to realize, or even to conceive, a disaster which counts its victims literally by millions. Yet this is what has actually happened through the overflow of the Hoang Ho. Twice in the last ten years the river Theiss, in Hungary, has burst through its artificial banks and spread devastation far and wide in the neighborhood of Szegedin. But the mischief wrought on each occasion, though sufficient to excite a thrill of compassion throughout Europe, was positively insignificant by the side of the calamity now reported from China. The number of persons drowned in Honau, says our correspondent, can never be reckoned with any approach to accuracy, and can hardly even be guessed. Hazarding a conjecture, I should say that it cannot well be less than one million, and probably is not so high as two. Still the European in Pekin, who by his relations with the Chinese Government is in a position to be better informed than any one else, has put the number at seven millions. The Deluge alone affords a parallel to this appalling catastrophe.—*London Times.*

One hundred and fifty-two persons were killed in Chicago last year by the railroads entering that city.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

What He Gave Him—Curved Around the Obstruction—More Than He Expected—His Health Was Delicate, Etc.

"I have just given my father-in-law a very nice present," said a traveling man to another.

"What was it?"

"A pointer."

"Ah! I see. A hint not to interfere in family matters."

"Not at all. It was a dog."—*Merchant-Traveler.*

Curved Around the Obstruction.

"Stevie," a bright four-year-old, had been told that he must not ask for anything to eat when visiting the neighbor. Soon after, at the house of a distant relative, where he invariably found something to eat, he hung around with a wistful sort of look, until finally he broke out:

"Aunt Jane, I'm awful thirsty."

"Are you?"

"Yes. I am so thirsty I could eat a doughnut."—*Boston Globe.*

More Than he Expected.

Young Man (to editor)—"What do you think I ought to get for the poem?"

Editor—"You ought to get ten dollars——"

Young man (overjoyed)—"Oh, that is fully as much as I expected."

Editor—"Yes; ten dollars or thirty days."

That was more than he expected.—*Epoch.*

His Health was Delicate.

Lady of the House—"Now that the servant has given you a lunch in the kitchen you will shovel the snow off the sidewalk, will you not?"

Tramp—"I would like to oblige you, madam, but really, I cannot."

"Why not?"

"My physician has forbidden me to handle anything cold, except cold victuals.—*Siftings.*

Realistic Effects.

Admiring Visitor—"The action of those oxen drawing the load of hay is simply immense, old man; but I don't quite catch your idea in painting that explosion behind the hill."

Artist (with freezing hauteur)—"Pardon me—that is not an explosion, but a representation of sunset in the Rockies, and that's not a load of hay and oxen, but the overland coach and a pair of horses.—*Boston Beacon.*

A Modest Request.

"Grandpa," said Bertie, "you like to see young boys enjoy themselves, don't you?"

"Why, yes," replied grandpa.

"And you like to do all you can to help 'em have a good time, don't you?"

"Why, certainly."

"I thought so. Well, me and the Tompkins boys and the Clarks are going to play 'Life on the Plains' in the Clarks' barn for the next two afternoons, and I thought I'd ask you to let us take your wig to use for a scalp."—*Tid-Bits.*

One Experience Enough.

"Maria," said Mr. Wipedunks, as he came in and threw a folded document on the table, "I have just insured my life for $5,000 in your favor. There is the document."

"Thank you, Bilkerson," said Mrs. Wipedunks, "I hope it may be many years before it will be of any use to me."

"It will be of much use to you if you wish to marry again," he growled. "With $5,000 in cash you can pick out almost any fool you like."

"No, Bilkerson," she replied, affectionately, "I think I should want a change next time."—*Chicago Tribune.*

An Accommodating Texan.

When Col. Sumpter was in New York, strolling about and seeing what was to be seen, he noticed by the side of the door of a large mansion on Fourth avenue, right under the bell, the words:

"Please ring the bell for janitor."

After reflecting a few minutes, Col. Sumpter walked up and gave the bell such a pull that one might have supposed he was trying to extricate it by the roots. In a few minutes an angry-faced man tore the door open.

"Are you the janitor?" asked Col. Sumpter.

"Yes; what do you want?"

"I saw that notice, 'Please ring the bell for the janitor,' so I rang the bell for you, and now I want to know why can't you ring the bell yourself?"—*Texas Siftings.*

His Sister Was Sharper.

Bobby (to Mr. DeRuyter, who is waiting for Miss Jenny to come down)—"Will you please stand up a minute?"

Mr. DeRuyter (who knows that Jenny dotes on Bobby)—"Certainly, Bobby."

B.—"No, not there; over here by the window."

DeR. (standing before the window)—"There, will that do?"

B.—"Yes." (Takes a good look at DeR., and appears disappointed.

DeR.—"What are you trying to do, Bobby?"

B.—"Well, Jenny said last night that she could see through you easily, and I wanted to try you."—*Tid-Bits.*

From a Small Boy's Standpoint.

"Josef Hofman, the infant pianist is a wonderfully gifted child," said a traveling man to his wife.

"Yes, he was wonderfully favored by nature."

"Well, I should say so," said their eight-year-old son, who had been to the concert. "He's mighty lucky."

"What makes you think so, Willie?" said his father, delighted to perceive such evidence of precocious musical appreciation.

"'Cause whenever he feels like it he can turn in and make just as much noise as he feels like without anybody's saying: 'Now, Josef, you come away from that piano this instant or I shall put you to bed."—*Merchant Traveler.*

It is Human Nature.

"I'd like to know," he began as he entered police headquarters yesterday, "if we have a police force?"

"We have," replied the Sergeant.

"Then I want it to protect me! I am a taxpayer."

"You shall be protected, sir. What is the case?"

"Why, I got some paint on my overcoat last night, and my wife sponged it off with benzine and left it out doors to air. It's gone! Yes, sir, gone!"

"Well, we'll try and find it for you."

The wrathy man had scarcely departed when a second stranger entered and demanded to know:

"Have we police or have we not?"

"We have," replied the Sergeant.

"Well, here's an overcoat I found in my yard this morning, where some burglar had probably left it. Just smell the chloroform, will you!"

A messenger was sent to overtake the first man and he returned and identified the coat, which had blown over the fence.

"Yes, sir, it's mine," said he, as he started off, "and I hope the police will be more vigilant in future."

"And it was in my yard, sir," said number two, as he went out, "and if any more burglars come around you police will hear from me."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Winged Messenger.

In the Midwinter *Century* George Kennan has another of his Russian articles, in which, after describing the means of intercommunication between political prisoners, he adds: It would be thought that human ingenuity could go no further in the contrivance of schemes to relieve the monotony of solitary confinement by a secret interchange of ideas and emotions with other prisoners, but in the fortress there were occasionally practiced methods of intercommunication even more extraordinary than any of these.

"One afternoon in the summer of 1881," said Doctor Melnikoff to me, in the course of a conversation about his fortress life, "I was lying on the bed in my casemate, wondering how I should get through the rest of the day, when there flew into the cell through the open porthole in the door a large blue-bottle fly. In the stillness and loneliness of one of those casemates any trifle is enough to attract a man's attention, and the occasional visit of a fly is an important event in one's life. I listened with pleasure to the buzz of his wings, and followed him with my eyes as he flew back and forth across the cell until I suddenly noticed that there was something unusual in the appearance of his body. He seemed to have something attached to him. I rose from the bed in order to get nearer to him, and soon satisfied myself that there was a bit of paper fastened to his body. How to catch him and secure that paper without attracting the attention of the guard in the corridor I hardly knew, as he was flying most of the time in the upper part of the cell beyond my reach. For ten or fifteen minutes I watched him without being able to think of any way to capture him; but at last he came down nearer to the floor, and as he passed me I succeeded in catching him in the hollow of my hands without injuring him. Attached to his body by a fine human hair I found a small folded scrap of thin cigarette paper, upon which a man's name had been written with the burnt end of a match. It was not the name of any one whom I knew; but as it was evident that some strictly guarded prisoner hoped by this means to let his friends in the bastion know either that he had been arrested or that he was still alive, I fastened the paper again to the fly as well as I could and put him out into the corridor through the port-hole, saying 'S'Bogom'" ["With God," or "Go with God"—a Russian expression commonly used in bidding a friend good-bye.]

Three Kinds of Arrests in Russia.

There are three kinds of arrests in Russia. The first was intended to inspire terror and obtain clues to secret revolutionary action; the second was intended by the use of torture to compel confession, or induce the prisoner to betray his friends; the third are the political suspects, who are kept in solitary confinement for months or years while the police scour the empire in search of criminating evidence against them. Justice is proverbially slow in Russia. The Government has so much police work in hand, there is so much underground service, that cases have to wait their turn, and again and again prisoners become insane from solitary confinement, or die in their dungeons before it is known whether they are guilty or not. The subject in Russia has no law on his side. Innocent or guilty, he is at the mercy of the police officers, who are responsible to the Czar, and who know that the Czar will never inquire into their conduct.—*Boston Herald.*

The Wily Red Man.

Near Montour, Ia., is an Indian reservation, where a large number of the Sac and Fox tribes find a home. Last Thursday their annuity was paid. Fifteen thousand dollars in gold was distributed—each member of the tribe receiving exactly $39.99 as his or her share. In order to avoid the trouble of making change a proposition was made to some of the chiefs to pay them $40 and for them to return the odd penny. This they refused to do. They are exceedingly suspicious of the Government agents and demanded the exact change. The suspicion seems to be mutual, for the agent, instead of paying out the money, gave each Indian a check, after which he was escorted to a bank, where the exact change was handed to him. This was done to prevent the wily Indian from getting two annuities—the strong family resemblance making that trick good once before.—*New York Graphic.*

Paper a Protection Against Cold.

It is well-known that paper is a great protection against the cold. On the frontier miners and woodsmen preserve large sheets of wrapping paper and newspapers to put between the covering blankets when their is an insufficiency of bed covering in the hotels or camps. An excellent protection out-of-doors for the chest when wearing the dress suit, with the low cut vest exposing a portion that is generally well covered by the fashionable high-cut coat and vest, is a few folds of paper underneath the overcoat. Many roadsters in driving out put a few folds of paper across the chest underneath the overcoat as well as at the back, and find effectual protection against the cold winds that prevail this season. The paper is like a wall in completely protecting the wearer.—*New York Times.*

He Fixed It.

St. Louis man (in his room at Chicago hotel preparing to retire)—"What's this sign? 'Don't blow out the gas.' All right. If the landlord wants 'er to burn all night it's nuthin' to me. What's this tacked onto the door? 'Rules of the house.' Jesso. 'All gas burned after 12 o'clock p. m. will be charged for.' So. That's the game, is it? Daresn't blow it out, and yet got to pay fur it if it burns after midnight, have I? Not by a gosh-blamed sight! I'd like to see any Chicago bulldozer get ahead of me that way?" [Empties water pitcher on gas jet and crawls into bed.]—*Chicago Tribune.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.

Absence destroys trifling intimacies, but it invigorates strong ones.

Fame comes only when deserved, and then it is as inevitable as destiny.

Holiness is love welling up in the heart, and pouring fourth crystal streams.

The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the example.

There is nothing that so refines the face and mind as the presence of great thoughts.

Idleness is the hot-bed of temptation, the cradle of disease, the waster of time, the canker-worm of felicity.

A man who has health and brains and can't find a livelihood in the world, doesn't deserve to stay here.

The best part of our knowledge is that which teaches us where knowledge leaves off and ignorance begins.

One of the greatest causes of trouble in this world is the habit people have of talking faster than they think.

Energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a man without it.—*Goethe.*

It is idleness that creates impossibilities; and when men care not to do a thing, they shelter themselves under a persuasion that it cannot be done.

Conversation opens our views, and gives our faculties a more vigorous play; it puts us upon turning our notions on every side, and holds them up to a light that discovers latent flaws.—*Melmoth.*

Some critics are like chimney sweeps; they put out the fire below, or frighten the swallows from their nests above; they scrape a long time in the chimney, cover themselves with soot, and bring nothing away but a bag of cinders, and then sing from the top of the house as if they had built it.

The Poor Irish Crofters.

Besides fishing up herring and hake the poor people at the head of Bantrp Bay fish up sand. "Sand raising," as it is called, is as important an industry as catching fish. This kind of sand, known sometimes as "coral sand," is used for farm manure and costs from eight to nine shillings a boat load—a poor price considering the toilsome character of the work and cost of the boats required to carry it on. A sand boat costs £35 when new and $2 a year in repair. The utmost a boat owner or partner can do in a day is to bring to shore two boat loads. The proceeds have to be divided among a number of workers, while the working season lasts for a portion of the year only. In spite of all their lifelong labor from morning to night, in winter and summer, and in calm and in storm, these crofter fishermen are in a state of chronic poverty. They do not live by their scrappy patches of holdings. They earn with difficulty from the sea barely enough to buy sleeping room and a foothold on the land.

They even do more than that, they partly create, with the help of the sea, the very soil for which they pay rent. The calcareous deposit which they call "coral sand" they have used to reclaim these shores of rock and bog. They have used the seaweed for the same purpose, cutting it up from the deep water with a primitive machine which may be described as a marine scythe; and the seaweed has to be paid for, if not as a separate item, then as included in the holding. Coral sand, seaweed, the refuse of house and pigsty, and basket loads of soil found among the bowlders, these are the ingredients out of which, after years of work, the crofter fishermen have produced the green patches which dot innumerably the rocky shores and the gray brown sides of the sterile but incomparably picturesque mountains that surround Glengraiff the beautiful. And the dwellings of the hard working people! They are more fit for the pigs that go grunting and snouting in and out of them than they are for beings created in the image of God. A dry stone box with earthen floor and without windows, two or three recesses stuffed with straw for beds, and the whole filled with peat reek, such is the ordinary type of house where a fisherman and his wife live with half a dozen or more children. In one such house which I visited there were seven children.—*London News.*

A Monster Bridge.

At a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Professor Gustav Lindenthal read an exhaustive paper on "The North River Bridge Problem." It outlined a gigantic scheme for constructing a suspension bridge across the Hudson at a point between Fourteenth and Twenty-eight streets, for the purpose of bringing all the great railroad lines into this city. The plan of the bridge consisted of two wrought iron towers on sunken stone piers, at equal distances from either shore, with three suspension spans, the middle one being 2,850 feet long. The largest single span ever designed up to the present day is that belonging to a bridge now being constructed in Scotland. Its length is 1,700 feet. The professor argued that the great width of the river has made engineers rather favor a tunnel than a bridge, owing to the many difficulties involved in the construction of the latter. Still a bridge with six tracks, which would accommodate all of the railroads desiring to enter this city, could be constructed at a much smaller cost than the number of tunnels that would be required for the same purpose. Besides, it would be much safer. A bridge built according to his plan, he said, would be capable of transferring 50,000 passengers an hour in one direction, and would thus meet the demands for at least fifty years. The cost of construction for the bridge alone, including anchorages and abutments, would not exceed $15,000,000. This estimate did not include the outlay which would be involved in the purchase of the necessary amount of land at either approach, nor for the tracks and stations of the termini.—*New York Observer.*

A Corn Supper.

A novelty is a corn supper, where this standard cereal enters into the name or ingredients of every dish. The following menu was served recently at a Grange banquet:

Corn-some-way—Maizma cerealism.
Fishes a la maized. Roast corn a la patron.
Corned beef. Corn Bread. Bread corned.
Hulled corn. Succotash a la grange.
PUDDINGS.
Indian pudding baked. Indian pudding boiled.
Patron's corn pudding. Hasty pudding.
Corn starch.
CAKE.
Corn colored cake. Cake corned. Corn cake.
Corn starch cake. Starch corn cake.
Milk from corn-colored cow.
Butter from corn-fed cow.
DESERT.
Corn ice cream. Corn candy. Balls a la corn
Corn de la corn popper. Corn coffee.
Pure juice of corn. Corn juice.

VALENTINES.

MAMMA'S.

Baby came toddling up to my knee,
His chubby features all aglow—
"Dess I'se doin' to be oor beau—
See what oo dot 'om me!"
A valentine from my baby boy!
A crumpled sheet and a homely scrawl
In a baby hand—that was all,
Yet it filled my heart with joy.

Broken my heart and white my hair,
And my mother's eyes are used to weep—
My little boy is fast asleep
In the church-yard over there.
What shall be mamma's valentine?
The spirit touch of a baby hand—
A baby voice from the spirit land
Singing a song divine.

—*Eugene Field*

ROBIN'S.

Little Robert Robin sat on a leafless vine;
He said: "Dear Ruby Robin, may I be you valentine?"
Pretty Ruby Robin sat on a leafless spray;
She said: "Oh, tell me how, and then perhaps you may."
Said little Robert Robin: "Oh, we would build a nest,
And you should live with me, and love me true and best."
Little Ruby Robin said: "It might be very pleasant."
But she flew off gayly, singing, "Not a present! Not at present!"

—*M. B. C. Slade.*

THE BABY'S.

The rose is red, the violets blue,
Pinks are pretty, and so are you.

The rose is red, my rosy dear;
But that you hardly yet can know,
Since you have only been with us,
Four of the times when roses blow.

The violet's blue, my blue-eyed love;
Yet that, perhaps, you hardly know,
Since you have only passed four times
The violets in their hoods of blue.

The pinks are pretty, baby queen,
And so are you; but that, also,
From being here so short a time,
Perhaps you've hardly learned to know.

—*Mary E. Wilkins*

PITH AND POINT.

A stronghold—The bull-dog's.

The people of the Territory of Dakota believe in a future State.

Many a broadcloth husband owes his prosperity to the fact that he married a gingham girl.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Every time a lady physician calls on a gentleman patient she shows plainly that she's Mr. calling.—*Danseille Breeze.*

"I presume you are skating for the first time." "No," for the last time," replied the disgusted female."—*Siftings.*

Scientists say that the savage has a more acute sense of smell than civilized people. They have more material to practice on.

When ice is thick and deep the snow,
And winter days are drear O!
Man wants little here below
Zero.

—*Boston Courier.*

If you want to dream that you are a toboggan slide rushed with business, and that the electric is right over your stomach, just eat a lot of hickory nut cake for supper.—*Danseille Breeze.*

The latest complaint of a discontented generation is that there is not enough gumstickem on the postage stamps. Do people expect to get a whole meal of mucilage for two cents?—*Buffalo Courier.*

Cashiers, from a medical report,
Are seldom very strong;
Their longest ages are but short—
Their short ages are long.

—*Tid-Bits.*

Dick Tinto (pathetically)—"When will you love me, darling? When will you smile upon an ambitious but struggling artist?" Miss Flip (cheerfully)—"Why, just as soon as you can produce something to hang on the line besides one shirt."—*Omaha Republican.*

"For your sake I'd slay dragons
Did you order me to,
I'd battle with giants
Were it but to please you."
She said: "I'd not ask you
Such vast deeds to do,
But suppose we go muse o'er
An oyster or two."

—*Tid-Bits.*

"Sugar," said the schoolmaster to his class, "is either made from the beet, as in France, or from the sugar cane, as in the West Indies. Now, do you think you can rember that?" "Yes, sir," replied a sharp boy, "I think we can remember the connection between the cane and the beat."—*Argosy.*

Gold by the Pound.

An extraord

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

[Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

—Judge Clark will deliver the address at the University commencement, June 6th.

— The Raleigh *Evening Visitor* appears in a new dress, we are pleased to note.

—L. L. Polk, Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance, reports that there 436 alliances in North Carolina, with 16,500 members.

— The Odd Fellows lodge of Greensboro is the wealthiest in the State. It has property valued at $10,000.

—The snow-storm in Dakota and Michigan last week is represented as the most severe known. The railroads were completely blocked.

—The New York *Tribune* has just published a carefully prepared estimate of the probable population of the United States at the present time, putting it at 62,523,597.

—The gavel used by the presiding officers of the United States Senate has been in use over fifty-six years. It is made out of an elephant's tooth and has no handle, nor did it ever have one.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt has just given Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., an additional donation of $20,000 to enlarge the school of engineering.

—The following storekeepers and gaugers have been appointed for the North Carolina districts: Edmond J. Davis, Fork Church; Albert J. Eller, Purlear; Warren M. Gantt, Monbo, and Samuel S. Morris, Iron Station.

—The State Convention of the Prohibitionists of North Carolina will be held in Greensboro on Wednesday, May 16, at 10 a. m. The business of the Convention will be the selection of twenty-six delegates and as many alternates, to attend the National Convention at Indianapolis, June 6, 1888, and to nominate electors and candidates for State offices.

— The Wilmington *Star* says: Here are some facts about the cost of Young Men's Christian Association buildings, which will be of interest: Richmond, Va., has a home for her young men which cost $50,000; Lynchburg, Va., one which cost $18,000; Atlanta's building cost $80,000; Louisville's, $60,000; and Selma, Ala., $30,000. There are other Y. M. C. A. buildings in the South. One at Nashville, Tenn., is being erected at a cost of $50,000; at Alexandria, Va., at a cost of $20,000; at Knoxville, Tenn., one at a cost of $30,000; Birmingham, Ala., is putting up one at a cost of $50,000, and at Charlotte, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., costly buildings are being erected. Smaller towns everywhere are building homes for their young men.

—The tariff bill presented to the full committee of ways and means is designed to reduce the annual revenue of the government somewhat more than $50,000,000. The professed purpose of all sections of the tariff reformers is to obtain as great a reduction as can be secured without injury to any legitimate industry. The painful differences of opinion arise in deciding as to what is not injurious * * * The summer's natural dullness may be expected to be enlivened to no slight degree by the warfare between the friends of the affected industries and the foes of the Treasury surplus; and the struggle will be all the more interesting from the fact that every member of Congress knows that his constituents are watching the part he takes and are preparing to reward or punish him accordingly on the 6th of November.— *Washington Star (Independent).*

Dedication of the Supreme Court and Library Building.

The ceremonies at the opening of the new Supreme Court and Library building in Raleigh, took place on Monday last. Rev. Dr. Atkinson opened the exercises with prayer. Gov. Scales then formally presented the building to the Court. Chief Justice Smith accepted the building in behalf of the Court. Partraits of Judges Ruffin and Kerr were presanted and now grace the walls of the room. The arrangements for the Court Library are convenient, and much credit is due to the architect, W. J. Hicks, Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

An Experiment Farm for Every County.

Commissioner of Agriculture Robinson, with the aid of State Chemist Battle, is now at work on a plan for establishing in every county a model or experiment farm. This work is properly a sequel to the organization of Farmers' Institutes, in which the Commissioner did some extensive and valuable work last year. The purpose of these farms is to show and exemplify the best method of work in every department of agriculture, and as far as practicable to provide for the examination and analysis of seeds, &c. It is proposed to have the best farming implements suited to the locality in which each farm may be located, with all information as to how they may be procured, prices, etc., and other general information valuable to farmers. The full plans, etc., will be made in the early future.—*News-Observer.*

—Mt. Airy *News* says: President Gray was in town last week. We had it from his own lips that the cars will reach Mt. Airy by the 1st of May.

—The report of the Ways and Means Committee, and the publication of the text of the tariff bill has brought the country face to face with tariff revision It is the great and important question before Congress, and we may expect to hear able and eloquent discussions on both sides, reminding us of the *anti-bellum* times, when Whig and Democratic orators and statesmen were matched by the same tariff question. The Whigs were protective in their views, while, like now, the Democrats took a more liberal view, and were counted the low tariff party. Aside from these fundamental principles, there ought to be no political division on so great a question. There is now really no need of much protection, especially since free raw material is almost a necessity, because our country has not supplied and does not now supply sufficient material for the manufactures.

The bill is considered a fair one, while far from perfect. One objectionable feature is the absence of the Internal Revenue reduction or abolition. It should have been incorporated in the bill and not acted upon separately. North Carolina, Virginia and other Southern States are unanimous in demanding the repeal or reduction of the Internal Revenue, no matter what the views of the President or others may be. In spite of Republican insinuation to the contrary, the Democratic party has and does demand a reduction or repeal of the odious measure of Internal Revenue.

Our Congressmen have shown a disposition to push this matter, and and one, Mr. Henderson, has introduced a bill which should find favor with all candid men of whatever political shade

Of course, Mr. Randall has a bill of his own, including internal revenue reduction, which he probably presented to the committee yesterday (Wednesday). The amount of reduction of Internal Revenue proposed in his bill is seventy millions, distributed as follows: Repeal of the tobacco tax, $30,000,000; reduction of the tax on whisky to 50 cents, aggregating $28,000,000; repeal of licenses, $5,000,000; repeal of the tax on spirits distilled from fruits, $1,500,000; admission free of alcohol used in the arts, $5,500,000. The reduction in the tariff schedule is less than Mills' bill, reducing the duties about $15,000,000.

The Republicans will also have a bill, but they are awaiting the introduction of the two bills just mentioned.

Let there be a thorough discussion. It can hurt nothing. The President is said to be pleased with the new tariff bill.

CONGRESS.

Wilmington Star Outlines.

The bill granting pensions to incapacitated ex-soldiers and sailors was considered in the Senate, Tuesday 28th, and gave rise to an interesting debate, in which a large number of Senators participated, and in which the question of an executive veto was largely discussed; in the House the bill providing for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma was considered without action, and appropriations were agreed to for a large number of public buildings.

In the Senate, on the 29th, the bill providing for the compulsory education of Indian children was passed, after which the dependent pension bill was taken up; Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, opened the debate on an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and he was replied to by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, who made a telling speech, as well in his exposure of the wholesale robbery which was being attempted on the government in the way of pension bills, as for his felicitous reference to the many Republican Presidential aspirants, who were seeking election by the aid of the soldier vote; other speeches were made, but no vote was reached on the bill or the pending amendment, in the House a bill was passed authorizing the purchase of bonds with the surplus in the treasury, and also the bill relating to postal crimes. Prof. John M. Langston, colored, of Petersburg, Va., addressed the House committee on Education in advocacy of the Blair Educational bill.

The pension bill was taken up in Senate, March 1st, when Mr. Beck vigorously opposed the amendment adding the words "from infirmities of age," by the adoption of which he claimed that five hundred millions would not half cover the expenditure under it; no vote was reached; House proceedings were not of general interest.

An abstract of the tariff bill as submitted by the Democratic majority to the Ways and Means Committee is published this morning; no internal revenue changes are proposed by the bill, that subject being purposely left to the consideration of the full committee.

There was no session of the Senate March 2d; the House was principally occupied in a debate over a bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia, which was used by the Federal forces during the war; the bill was finally passed by a vote of 102 to 64.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A unanimous report was this morning agreed to by the House Committee on Elections in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Post, in the Warthington-Post contested election case from the 10th district of Illinois.

There was no session of the Senate on the 3rd inst; in the House H. C. Seymour, the newly elected member from Michigan appeared and took the oath of office; the Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill was considered as the special order, which was passed after debate by a vote of 197 to 4.

Address of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25, 1888.

To the Democratic Party of North Carolina:

At a meeting of the Democratic State executive committee held in this city, on the 23d of February, it was resolved that the Democratic State convention be held in the city of Raleigh on Thursday, the 30th day of May, 1888.

The said convention will be held for the nomination of candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, three Justices of the Supreme Court—one for the vacancy now filled by appointment of the Governor, and two to take their seats in case the number of justices shall be increased by the vote of the people—and of two electors for the State at large, and for the election of delegates and alternate delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held in the city of St. Louis on the 5th day of June next. Also for the adoption of a platform of principles and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

It will be observed that the State Convention is to be held earlier this year than usual. This was necessary in order that the delegates to the National Convention, to be held a week after, may be selected. The National Convention is called earlier than usual in order that the party may be better organized and a more thorough campaign made in behalf of its nominees and its great principles. The same advantage attends the earlier meeting of our State Convention and nomination of its candidates.

The State committee respectfully urge upon the county committees throughout the State to take early action for the call of their county conventions, in accordance with the plan of organization which is published with this address, giving full notice of meetings in the different townships, so that *primaries* may be fairly held and fully attended. Thus the fairness of all nominations and other business done must be universally conceded. It is obviously important that every county shall be represented in the State convention by one or more of its own citizens, but if for any reason one cannot attend, provision has been made for the representation of the county by any person appointed by the chairman of the county convention, or in case of his failure to appoint, by one appointed by its secretary. For purpose of efficient organization it is desirable that all vacancies in the different committees be filled at once by active and zealous men.

At the recent meeting of the State committee it was made my duty to call special attention of the chairmen of county and congressional executive committees to the necessity of immediate steps to provide for the election of delegates to the National Convention from the different districts. If it shall seem impracticable to all conventions to meet in some of the districts for this purpose it is suggested that the end may be effected by authorizing delegates to the State convention from such districts to meet in Raleigh on or about the 30th of May in district conventions and elect delegates to represent the districts at St. Louis.

We have reason to know that our adversaries will made desperate efforts this year to restore the State to Radical rule with its attendant evils. Let true men and good Democrats attend the convention of our party, resolved to present for the suffrage of the people men of character, integrity and *recognized fitness* for the offices to which they are nominated, and only such, and the continued supremacy of the white race, which is synonymous in North Carolina with the supremacy of the Democratic party, will be assured for another term of years.

For the committee.

R. H BATTLE,
Chairman.

B. C. BECKWITH,
Secretary.

— The Union Square Theatre, New York, was burned on the 27th of February in the afternoon, and the Morton House adjoining was badly damaged by water and smoke; total loss estimated at $150,000.—— A white man and a negro, each charged with murder, were hung by a mob in Clinton, Ky., Monday night of last week. —— Norman Lawshe, son of a well known Georgia editor, committed suicide in Atlanta on the 27th ult. —— A fifty-year old bigamist, who was about to marry wife number three, has been arrested in Virginia. —— A young news-dealer was found dead at Berkeley, Va., yesterday morning, and the indications show that he was robbed and murdered.—— An inefficient engineer caused a collision Monday evening on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road; an engine and several cars were demolished, and two persons seriously injured.—— A number of engineers and firemen from Pennsylvania and New York have gone to take the places of the strikers on the Burlington system. —— Twenty-eight counties in Michigan have voted for prohibition under the local option law.——The steamer explosion at Vallejo California, was terribly destructive; sixty-three persons on board, thirteen of whom were killed and not one of the rest escaped injury.——The negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have proved fruitless, the latter demanding impossible concessions.——M. Wilson, son in law of President Grevy, has been convicted of complicity in the Legion of Honor decorations scandal, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of three thousand francs, and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years.

— *Wilmington Star Outlines.*

—Raleigh *Advocate:* Rev. M. C. Thomas has been appointed Colporteur for Raleigh District; Rev. J. F. Smoot for the Salisbury District; Rev. J. D. Buie for the Greensboro District; Mr. L. Turner for the Durham District; Mr. W. C. Sessoms for the Wilmington District, and Rev. T. H. Edwards for the Statesville District.

STATE NEWS.

—The Mayor has fined two boys in Charlotte $25 each for removing signs, carrying off gates, lowering electric lights, etc.

—Near Alamance factory considerable excitement is reported on account of mad dogs. Many dogs have been killed which had been bitten.

—Will Hargrave was, last week, at Salisbury, the third time convicted of stealing Mr. Brown's horse and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. He appealed and is out on $2,000 bail.

—We think Asheville is now the third in population in the State, and by 1890 we will not be surprised if it is not second. It was about sixth or seventh in 1880, the date of the last census.—*Ex.*

—The Reidsville *Democrat* learns that Mrs. James W. Reid will leave for Washington Territory in a few weeks to join her husband, ex-Congressman Reid, who has recently located in that Territory.

—A subscription of $150,000 for the extension of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. to Wilmington, and one of $100,000 for the Wilmington & Onslow R. R., were both carried in Wilmington by about 300 majority.

— Raleigh *News-Observer:* The Counsel of State has assigned apartments in the new public building to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the clerk of the Supreme Court and the State Attorney-General.

—Statesville *Landmark:* A colored boy, named Robert Kinder, who carried the mail between Statesville and Yadkinville, was lodged in jail here a few days ago on the charge of robbing the store of B. F. Newby.

—Within the next two years the North Carolina State Board of Education contemplates doing a good deal in the way of drainage and opening of the vast bodies of lands it holds, aggregating very nearly 800,000 acres.

—A fire at Berry, a few miles from Reidsville, burnt a barn and contents belonging to a Mr. Moody, on Saturday night. The loss amounts to $4,000. It was an incendiary fire, and the guily one will probably soon be arrested.

—A fish, oyster and game fair is to be held at New Bern on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. A glass ball and clay pigeon shooting will be among the attractions. Special rates have been made on all railroads and steamboat lines in the State.

— Asheville *Citizen:* Adj. Gen. Johnston Jones has received an invitation to participate in the Texas State drill, to be held at Austin, Tex., on the 20th of May next. Gov. Scales and his entire staff will be officially invited to be present.

—The Elizabeth City *Falcon* says: We experienced a practical illustration of railroad monopoly this week, in paying seventy cents freight on a small package from Raleigh. A package of the same kind, but double its weight, from New York, cost us twenty-five cents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.—The wooden bridge over the Pee Dee river, near Gibson, on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, was partially burned this morning about 7 o'clock. The origin of the fire is not known. Travel will not be interrupted by the burning of the bridge as arrangements have been made to run trains by the North Carolina Central to Hamlet, hence via Cheraw to Charleston.

—New Bern *Journal:* The interest in Mr. Pearson's meetings increases. Mrs. Pearson is also holding meetings with the ladies and instructing them how to teach and apply the Scriptures. At the M. E. Church about forty names, including those who had previously handed in their names, were given the pastor for membership. There were about one hundred conversions during the week. The trains from Goldsboro and Morehead City brought in a large number.

—It is probable that steps will be taken to have a permanent camp ground for the State Guard. The act of Congress of 1883 sets aside $5,000 to each State on the coast which establishes a permanent camp-ground for an encampment of its troops for a period of at least six days in each year. The same act also provides for the erection of mortar and siege gun batteries at the camp for the instruction of the troops with great guns. It is an important law. Mississippi has just availed itself of the law.

—Raleigh *News-Observer:* In a private letter to a gentleman in Raleigh from Col. Jno. D. Whitford, there is an account of some forest giants lately measured in Green and Wilson counties on Contentnea creek. One pine tree measured 22 feet in circumference and would make a stick of timber, *solid heart*, 6 feet square and 35 feet long, or straight-edge plank 6 feet wide and 35 feet long. Another pine measured 18 feet in circumference and 100 feet to the first branch. Some white oaks were measured and would make plank 2 feet wide and 60 feet long. A pine which was felled for making shingles measured 4½ feet in diameter and 142 feet long. These immense trees are found abundantly in that section and will some day command a good price.

—Hillsboro *Recorder:* Dr. J. R. Hester, of Cedar Grove Township, a practical and successful farmer paid us a visit the other day, among many good things he told us was this: In his tobacco crop of 1886 he used 53 sacks of fertilizer at a cost of $206 and hauled out 15 loads of manure. That for his crop of 1887 he used only 18 sacks of fertilizer, at a cost of $63 and hauled out 50 loads of stable and barn yard manure. He says that the crop of 1887 will give him as many pounds as the crop of 1886 and of much better quality and that he will get as much, if not more money. Thus it is seen that the Dr. saves $143 in fertilizers alone, works less land, makes as much of better tobacco and spreads more home-made manure which goes to the permanent improvement of his land and gets as much money for his tobacco.

THIS MEANS YOU.

When in need of Nails, Horseshoes, Axes, Hoes, Mattocks, Stoves, among which may be found

THE CELEBRATED

R. E. LEE COOK,

Farming Implements of all kinds, Machinery of every description, or, in fact, anything in the

HARDWARE LINE

go to R. R. CRAWFORD'S, who keeps a large and complete stock of the best quality of

HARDWARE

which he sells at bottom figures.

DON'T—FORGET—THE—PLACE.

R.R.CRAWFORD,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

LIBERTY ST., WINSTON, N. C

MURDERED!

HIGH PRICES

ON ALL KINDS OF

FRUIT TREES,

have been MURDERERED by the undersigned in order to dispose of a

LARGE AND EXTRA FINE LOT OF

NURSERY STOCK.

SEE! DO YOU WANT

BEST QUALITY

Apple and Peach Trees at $5 per 100, and Cherry, Plum, Pear, &c., &c., at equally low rates? If so, call within next 30 days.

FIRST COME--FIRST SERVED.

Nurseries in sight of Shady Grove church.
Respectfully,
J. R. OSBORNE, Prop'r.
Lone Star Nurseries,
Bethany, Davidson Co., N. C.
Feb. 23rd, 1888 tf.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with

PEERLESS DYES

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER, Druggist.

Did You Know It.

D. S. REID'S STORE,

1 DOOR ABOVE ORINOCO WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.,

IS NOW HEADQUARTERS FOR

LOW PRICES

—IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

By a long study of the people's wants, he has been enabled to select the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

to be found anywhere in town, and by close attention to business, he has been enabled to buy good at prices

TOO LOW

to fear competition in his selling prices.

Sells strictly for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Jan. 26, 1888—4m.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand outfit free.* Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

JOHN H. SINK,

AT WAUGHTOWN, N. C.,

Keeps constantly on hand and sells at the lowest prices:

Dry Goods and Notions,
Fancy Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, &c., &c.

Indeed nearly everything usually kept in a general store,—and on Flour, Ship-Stuff, Chop, Meat, Sugar, Oil and Molasses, he is the leader in Waughtown, and makes good

Coffee, Sugar, Cigars and Tobacco

A SPECIALTY.

He also sells Dr. Howard's Celebrated Family Medicines, and a full line of other Family Medicines; give him a call and you will be sure to get 100 cents worth of goods for every Dollar you pay to him.

John is an honest boy and will certainly do you right "just as he has always been doing." Also whenever you want to build go to John and he will sell you LUMBER as low as the lowest.

Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,
CLINARD & BROOKES.
Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

CHEAP COFFEE.

HOME ROASTED COFFEE AT 18 CTS.

A POUND.

PUT UP IN POUND PACKAGES.

Every Package Contains a Present, in Value from 5 cents to $3.00.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CO.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS, Winston, N. C.

☞ Mention this paper.

E. A. GRIFFITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. ☞ Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin Cracks.	
Corns,		

THIS GOOD-OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

MARKED DOWN

Blank Books,
Exercise Books,
Records,
Writing Books,

Marked Way Down For Cash.

Just Received,

Slates,
Arithmetics,
Grammars,
Readers,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

School Books,

ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.

A LOT OF

FINE BOOKS,

at 35c. 65c. 75c. & $1--Worth Double That.

COME AND SEE

BEFORE ALL ARE GONE.

Salem Bookstore.

1888.—PRESIDENTIAL YEAR—1888.

TO KEEP POSTED ON POLITICS

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Greatest & Cheapest Family Journal in the U. S.

An Impartial Epitome every week of

EACH STATE'S POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

The Foreign Department

Is unequalled. Latest and most accurate Cable Specials by the

COMMERCIAL CABLES.

Fullest Telegraphic Reports of all Current Events.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Practical Farming. The Advance of Science. Woman's Work. Notable Sermons. The World of Literature and Art. —— Short Stories. ——

INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

Address:
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
NEW YORK HERALD,
New York City

POMONA HILL NURSERIES.

CHEAP

NURSERY STOCK

For Winter and Spring Sales, 1887-8.

I have a large stock of

APPLE TREES,

Two and three years old, good varieties, that I will

CLOSE OUT CHEAP

ALSO,

Plum, Cherry, Grape,

&c., &c., &c.

If you want anything in the Nursery line CHEAP, especially APPLE, send for my Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue and Special Price List of surplus stock for Winter and Spring sales of 1887-8 only.

Address
J. VAN. LINDLEY,
POMONA, N. C.
Dec. 29, '87—2m.

D. D. SCHOULER'S

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

All Winter Goods Away Marked Down.

FINE ASSORTMENT

Winter Wraps.

LARGE JOB LOT

LADIES ZOUCLE JERSEYS.

Big drive in all Silk Ribbons.
2,000 yards Cloth in remnants.
Best line Ladies and Gents Underwear at cost.
Feathers, Hat Ornaments, Ladies Fine Felt Hats, Hat Trimmings, Fine Shoes, newest style, Gossameres, Blankets, Shawls, &c.
Ostrich Tips, 50 cents a bunch.
Wings, 5 cents each.
Birds, 10 cents each.
Ladies Felt Hats 25 cents each.
Mens' Shoes, in 7s and 8s only, at half price.
Men's and Boys' Clothing in great variety.
Men's, and Boys' Hats and Caps.
Musical Instruments.
Best quality of Violin Strings.
600 yards of remnant Cloths, 1 and 2 yard lengths, 25c. per yard.
1,500 yards remnant Cloths, 2½ to 10 yard lengths, at 33⅓ per yard.

D. D. SCHOULER,
Next door to Postoffice,
Winston, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1888—tf.

1888.

THE TIMES

PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAPEST, BRIGHTEST, FRESHEST AND BEST.

THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER.

Published in Philadelphia.

The Times is the most widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its readers are among the more intelligent, progressive and thrifty people of every faith. It is emphatically an independent newspaper—"Independent in everything; neutral in nothing." Its discussion of public men and public measures is always fearless and in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

The News of the World—The TIMES has all the facilities of advanced journalism for gathering news from all quarters of the Globe, in addition to that of the Associated Press, now covering the whole world in its scope, making it the perfection of a newspaper, with everything carefully edited to occupy the smallest space.

The Coming Year will be one of universal public interest in the United States. Party organs will perform their duties as party interests shall demand, but the rapidly growing intelligence and independence of the age calls for the independent newspaper when great political conflicts are to be met. Grave problems of revenue, of finance, of commerce, of industry, of science, of art and of every phase of enlightened progress are in constant course of solution by the people of the Union, and the progressive newspaper is ever in the lead in every struggle for advancement.

The Times is a one-cent paper only in price. It aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper,

Specimen Copies of any addition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

Sunday Edition—16 pages—Handsomely illustrated, $2 a year. Weekly, $1.

Terms—Daily, $3 per annum; $1 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week; Sunday edition, an immense quadruple sheet of 128 colums, elegantly illustrated, $2 per annun; 5 cents per copy; Daily and Sunday, $5 per annum; 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, $1 per annum.

Address all letters to
THE TIMES,
Chestnut and Eighth Streets,
Philadelphia.

CLUBBING RATES:

Press and Daily Times,	$4.00
" " Weekly Times,	2.25
" " Sunday Times,	3.00

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS

—The Fire Company was out Saturday afternoon.

—The Salem Orchestra gave a Concert at Oak Ridge on last Saturday night.

—Days and nights will be equal on the 19th, and Spring commences on the 20th.

—J. M. McQuiston will commence the manufacture of smoking tobacco, near Waughtown, shortly.

—A. G. Carter who has been conducting a bar room in Winston, has quit the business forever, it is said, and returned to Georgia.

—Sandford Fishel is putting up a new building near the forks of the Lexington and Salisbury road, a short distance from town.

—The chain gang are still at work on the road at the bridge below town, and it is hoped they will have time to do something for the Lexington and Salisbury road.

—Charlas Pope seems to have entirely recovered from his late illness, as he attends to business as usual.

Charles Rothrock, Esq., who has also been sick, is well again.

THE TWIN CITY DAILY.—Last Thursday a year ago, J. O. Foy became editor and proprietor of the *Daily*. The paper has been ably conducted and is deservedly popular and well patronized. May it live and flourish many more years.

—Some one stole two midlings of bacon of Joseph Thomas last Wednesday night. Mr. Tnomas found a part of his meat hid in the woods, and by watching it on Friday night, saw the thief come to the place, but made his escape after being shot at twice.

—There are nearly 2½ miles of grading done at this end of the Wilkesboro road, and about 1½ on the other end. Chief Engineer Hankins expresses great confidence in the building of the road, but thinks it will take at least 1,500 hands to complete it in the time specified in the Wilkes county bonds.—*Daily.*

BURNED. — Early last Sunday morning, Mrs Sink, relict of the late Solomon Sink, of Waughtown, started a fire and lit a lamp, and in turning from the fire her clothing caught on fire, and she was so badly burned that she died on Sunday night. She was 73 years of age, and her remains were interred in Waughtown graveyard on Tuesday.

—The Five Cent Savings Bank was organized Monday night by electing the following officers:

President—E. A. Ebert.

1st Vice President—J. M. Rogers; 2d—B. J. Shepperd; 3d—Dr. H. T. Bahnson.

Clerk—V. W. Long.

Board of Trustees —J. W. Hanes, R. J. Reynolds, C. A. Hege, Dr. V. O. Thompson, Dr. C. J. Watkins, C. A. Fogle, H. E. Fries, R. D. Brown, C. Hamlin and S. E. Allen.

Messrs. Kerner, Montague and Allen were appointed to frame the by laws, etc., which were prepared and adopted.

Meeting of County Commissioners and Magistrates.

The Board and Justices of the Peace met Monday in joint session for the purpose of electing a County Commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of T. J. Valentine. The roll of Justices being called there were found to be 38 present, a majority of them.

E. C. Dull and E. L. Reed were appointed tellers of the election. The candidates were N. W. Sapp, W. M. Nissen, R. S. Linville, J. H. Kapp and resulted in the election of N. W. Sapp who received 21 votes.

A petition was presented to the Board and Justices, asking them to rescind the order made by said Board on the first Monday in December, 1887, to enlarge the Court House, and after considerable discussion a vote was taken which resulted in rescinding the order.

C. A. Reynolds, Commissioner appointed to let out the contract for building a new double track bridge across the Salem Creek, reported the following bids: Fogle Bros., for building a wooden bridge, $790, and F. L. Cook, $665.

It was moved and carried that the order authorizing the building of a double track iron bridge be built 16 feet wide, with a walk way of 3 feet wide and that the old Salem bridge be appropriated for a bridge across Bath branch, on the Belew's Creek road; the town of Salem to build the piers and move the same, and the county convicts to grade the approaches to the bridge, to be furnished by the county.

Ordered that E. P. Pfaff be paid $150 in part payment for building Spainhour bridge across Little Yadkin river.

TUESDAY.—N. W. Sapp having been duly qualified came forward and took his seat as a member of the Board of Commissioners.

The Supervisors of the roads met with the Board for consultation in regard to the condition of the roads, work of convicts, division of the road funds, &c.

Ordered that J. S. Ray have necessary repairs made on the Smith Bridge; Wm. Ebert the Paper Mill bridge, and I. H. Idol the Idol Spring bridge.

Ordered that J. S. Ray be authorized to work 8 of the County convicts on the public roads.

Farmers' Meetings.

Col. G. B. Pickett, National Lecturer and State Organizer of the National Farmers' Alliance, will address the public and the officers and members of Alliances at the following times and places:

Lexington, Davidson county, Friday, March 9.

Trinity College, Randolph county, Saturday, March 10.

Kernersville, Forsyth co., Monday, March 12.

Winston, Forsyth county, Tuesday, March 13.

Oregon, Rockingham co., Wednesday, March 14.

It is important that every officer and every member of the order should meet him who can possibly do so. Everybody invited.

L. L. POLK,
Secretary State Alliance.

—Trusses fitted and guaranteed at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston.
March 8–tf.

State Sunday School Convention.

As one of the results of the labors in this State of Wm. Reynolds, it has been decided to hold a State Sunday School Convention in Raleigh, on March 21, 22 and 23. The circular calling the convention is issued by the pastors and superintendents of Raleigh, and says: "It is desired that as many schools as possible in our State be represented at this meeting. We hope your school will send a representative. We want the pastors, superintendents and as many teachers as possible to receive the benefit of this important convocation. Entertainment will be provided by the people of Raleigh. Address Mr. W. J. Young before the 20th of March, and on your arrival report at the Edenton Street M. E. Church, where the Convention will be held. We believe this Convention will be a blessing to our entire State. It is not the intention to put new agencies in the field, but to quicken and strengthen those already existing." The following programme has been arranged for the occasion:

Wednesday, March 21st. — 7:30 o'clock, praise service: 8 o'clock, address of welcome by W. S. Primrose, Esq.; response; address, "The Object of this Convention," by W. Reynolds; appointment of committees.

Thursday, March 22d.—9 o'clock, prayer meeting; 9:45 o'clock, reports of Sunday school-work from delegates present; 10:30 o'clock, How can we effect most thorough organization in our State? 11:30 o'clock, reports of committees; 3 o'clock, conference—subject: "Practical methods in Sunday School work." 4 o'clock, temperance work in the Sunday School; 4:45 o'clock, question drawer; 7:30 o'clock, praise service; 8 o'clock, address, "The Sunday School and the Church;" 8:30 o'clock, address, "Requisites in Teaching," W. Reynolds.

Friday, March 23d.— 9 o'clock, promise meeting; 10 o'clock, results of Sunday School organization in Georgia, P. B. Reppled; 10:30 o'clock the Sunday School for all classes, Rev. J. Y. Fair, of Charlotte; 11:30 o'clock, questions and answers; 3 o'clock, primary work; 4 o'clock, How can parents assist the Sunday School, Rev. E. Rondthaler, Salem; 4:45 o'clock, miscellaneous business; 9:30 o'clock, song service; 8 o'clock, closing addresses.

Delegates and persons who expect to attend the convention and desire entertainment, will please address W. J. Young, Raleigh, N. C., before March 20th, 1888. Delegates on arrival will report at the Edenton St. M. E. Church. Reduced fares will be secured of the railroads. All pastors, superintendents and teachers are invited to attend this convention and take part in its deliberations.

—A large lot of nice Stationery and writing Tablets, just received at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston.
March 8–tf.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Feb. 25, 1888:

Ladies.
Mary Wells.
Gentlemen.

Solomon Covington, col., M. W. Doggert & Son, Mr. E. M. Fishel, R. J. Holmes, Mr. James R. Jones, Khitz & Reudleman, J. M. Knox & Co., Mr. Ander Reed, Rev. C. W. Robinson, Robinson & Hackett, Mr. Levi Smith, V. Wallace.

Persons calling for these letters should say *Advertised*, and are required to pay 1c. for each letter.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

From the Lexington Dispatch.

Last Sunday night, Henry Plowman was arrested for making a disturbance at the residence of Mrs. Mattie Cox, his mother-in-law, and beating his wife and the old lady. He was given a hearing on Monday before Jno. H. Moyer, Esq. From the evidence it appeared that when he was arrested, he was very unruly, and that in conducting him to jail, Deputy Sheriff W. N. Kinney was struck on the forehead just over the eye, with some instrument that fractured his skull. The magistrate required him to give bond for his appearance at court for the offence charged in the warrant, and held him to answer the charge of assaulting Kinney, at an investigation to be held next day. Dr. R. L. Payne, Jr. testified that Kinney's wound is serious; but it is impossible at this time, to say whether death or permanent injury will ensue or not. A great many people were present at the hearing; but there was no excitement.

—Last Saturday night, as the counsel, witnesses and other citizens of Lexington, who had been attending the trial of the Hargrave case in Salisbury, were returning home, and after the train had proceeded 2 or three miles, a stone came crashing through one of the windows of the second class car. Sheriff Leonard, who was sitting at the window, received several fragments of glass in his eyes, and it was feared that his sight was injured; but the next morning. Dr. Payne picked out the glass and it was found that the sheriff had received no serious injury. Capt. Painter, of Marion, Va., who was a witness in the case, was struck on the cheek bone by the stone, receiving a severe bruise and scratch. The train was stopped as quickly as possible; but the miscreant who threw the stone could not be found.

—For Buist's and Landreth's fresh Garden Seeds, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston.
March 8–tf.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston.

The Piedmont Springs Company

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Piedmont Springs Campany, held in the town of Winston, N. C., on the first day of March, 1888, a majority of the present stockholders being present, the following business was transacted to-wit:

On motion, Dr. W. A. Lash was called to the chair, and S. E. Allen was requested to act as secretary.

On motion of J. C. Buxton, a committee composed of C. B. Watson, J. L. Patterson and S. E. Allen, was appointed, with instructions to prepare articles of incorporation for the "Piedmont Springs Company," to be reported to next meeting of the company.

On motion, it was ordered that the Secretary proceed at once to collect from all stockholders who have not paid the same, the first installment of $100 each, which amount when collected, he shall apply towards the payment of balance due on the purchase of the springs property.

It appearing that J. C. Buxton holds the title to the property, he is directed to execute title to the same to the Piedmont Springs Company as soon as the same is organized into a corporation under the laws of North Carolina, and the remainder of the purchase money is paid.

On motion of J. L. Patterson, a committee composed of Dr. W. A. Lash, S. E. Allen, J. C. Buxton, S. B. Taylor and C. B. Watson, was appointed to secure additional subscribers, to the amount of fifty to complete the full membership of the corporation.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the office of Watson & Buxton, on Friday evening, March 23, at 8 p. m.

W. A. LASH, Chairman.
S. E. ALLEN, Secretary.

—*Daily.*

Good Results in Every Case

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

Houses without Windows.

There are in France 279,270 apartments, providing accommodations for over 500,000 persons, which rooms are entirely destitute of any other means of admitting light and air than by the door. In Paris alone the number of families thus lodged reaches a total of 27,486. There are in London over 60,000 families who live in cellars under the most unfavorable conditions as regards salubrity. In Berlin there are 39,000 families who occupy only portions of rooms, often a sort of shelf on which father, mother and children sleep, one over the other. —*Boston Transcript.*

FERTILIZERS FOR THE GARDEN.—In Harris' New Seed Catalogue for 1888, there is a valuable article on this subject from the pen of Joseph Harris. The Catalogue is free to all who send their address on a postacard to Joseph Harris Seed Company, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Black Spring Oats, Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seeds, and a full line of Landreth's Garden Seeds; also Sea Fowl Guano.
CLINARD & BROOKS.

—White Lead, Linseed Oil, Ready mixed Paints, in all size cans, Varnishes, Hard Oil Finish, Wood Filler and Paint Brushes, at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston.
March 8–tf.

SNOW STORM IN VIRGINIA.—WINCHESTER, VA., March 5.— A furious snow storm has prevailed here today, and snow has fallen to the depth of eight inches.

—A special from Somerset, Ky., says: A frightful collision occurred on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad at Pine Knot, Ky., about 3 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst, which resulted in the killing of one man, the fatal injury of another, and the serious wounding of others, besides considerable damage to the railroad.

—Charlote *Chronicle:* S. J. Killian, who is Secretary of the Catawba Industrial Association, informs us that the arrangements for holding a fair at Hickory, under the auspices of this association, this fall, has already been made. The fair will be held at Hickory on September 25, 26, 27 and 28, and the premiums will mount to $2,000. ——Jack Reinhardt, of Lincoln county, has struck a veritable bonanza. At least he has found a gold mine, in a cotton field on his farm, for which he has been ofiered $20,000 in cash, which offer he reiused to accept. The ore uncovered is of the richest quality, and the vein is a large and well defined one.

MARRIED.

Feb. 21st, at the Ooten place (near Copeland), Surry county, N. C., by Rev. E. J. Adams, George L. Mathes to Miss Paulina M. Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Norman.

In this place, Feb 29th, by Rev. E. P. Parker, William M. Steward and Miss Augusta F. Binkley. Both of this place.

Feb. 28th, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Greensboro, Jas. A. File, of Thomasville, to Miss Ada Bowles, formerly of Winston. Rev. A. J. Bowles, brother of the bride, officiating.

DIED.

At his home in Middle Fork township, Feb. 27, Levi Crews, aged 82 years.

Near Archdale, Feb. 20th, Mrs. Mary Coltrane, widow of the late Daniel Coltrane.

At his home in Stokes county, Saturday night, W. B. Carter, aged about 74 years.

The North Carolina Historical Society.

We are in receipt of a circular letter signed by Hon. K. P. Battle, President of the State University, and others of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Historical Society, which should attract the favorable attention of every true lover of the State. The following extract will show the object desired to be attained:

"The North Carolina Historical Society at the University, is resolved to do what it can to rescue from threatened oblivion whatever of valuable historical material may still be saved. Realizing how swiftly the witnesses of the late war are passing away, and how constantly the scattered and fragmentary proofs of its momentous events are being carelessly destroyed, the Society makes its earnest appeal to all patriotic citizens to join at once in the efforts to gather all noteworthy material bearing on the part the State, her troops, or any other of her people bore in the great struggle of the Confederacy. We want the reports of her civil and military officers, the story of her troops in the field —embracing what is noticeable in the life of all, from the youngest private in the ranks of the Junior reserves to the chivalrous rank of her Generals. We want the history of the prisoners confined in her borbers and of her sons who were prisoners in the North. We want the home-life as it was experienced by different classes in every part of the State in those bloody years. We want the minute recital of what was said and done in the multitude of homes that fell within the power of the troops of Sherman, Stoneman, Foster and others. We want a graphic and minute account of every battle, skirmish and raid that occurred on her soil. We want all letters, muster-rolls, commissions and other written or printed documents connected with the participants in the struggle."

We earnestly hope that every citizen in possession of information relating to the part taken by the "Old North State" in the recent struggle will send the same to Mr. Battle, and thereby aid in rescuing much of our unwritten history. No good citizen can be employed in a better or a more worthy cause.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

Where is the Economy and the Difference.

Clover seed with from one-tenth to one-twentieth part wild Carrot and other injurious seed, can be bought at from $4.00 to $4.75 per bushel, while the best seed, free from all foreign seed, is worth for Red $5.40, and for Sapling $6.00—a difference of ten cents to the acre in cost of seed. It will cost ten dollars per acre to pull up the Carrot and planting that will grow from the filthy seed. The same is true of Fertilizers; the best will cost from 50 to 75 cents per bag more than the common, yet many farmers expect to see a difference of from ten to fifty dollars per acre in the tobacco while growing. There is always a difference in favor of the best of from five to fifty dollars per acre, which shows in ripening, curing and in selling.

We Sell only the Best Seeds and Fertilizers.

The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure has outlived more than one hundred competitors and with the best farmers has grown in popularity each succeeding year.

Respectfully,
HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.
March 5, 1888–3t.

THE FIRST
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE
SALEM ORCHESTRA
will be given on
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15,
—IN—
ACADEMY CHAPEL, SALEM.

This Concert will be the great event for which the Orchestra has been practicing since the arrival of the director,

Mr. ROBT. CARMICHAEL,

and the programme will be made up of new and novel effects, embracing pieces which have been played at the important events both in Europe and America during the past year.

☞Remember the date, *Thursday, March 15th.*

Tickets 50 cents Children half price.

Dr. J G. ECTOR,

offers his professional services to the citizens of the Twin-City and surrounding country.

Office at his residence on Liberty Street, between the M. E. and M. P. Church, Winston, N. C.
March 8—6m.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For **Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The "Destroyer" Deprived of his Prey.

In the long records of human misery, disease and death, Consumption has, for ages, occupied a prominent and dreadful distinction as the "fell destroyer," and to this ominous prominence this tenacious and deadly disease is well entitled. Close upon its heels, in the characteristics of deadliness and pain and the extent to which it prevails, comes Cancer—the fruitful source of unspeakable distress, the dreadful and ever-present assailant of health, hope and happiness. The following cases, given in the voluntary testimony of the writers, show how closely to the brink of death these diseases brought two sufferers in the same family, and how, under Providence and by the use of a simple, well-known and wonderfully efficacious remedy, they were rescued from the deadly peril and restored to health and vigor. We commend this experience to the reader, and particularly to those who themselves suffer from similar diseases, or who have friends or relatives in whose restoration to health they are interested:

HARRISON, Washington Co., Ga., July 6th, 1887.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—In February, 1882, I commenced having hemorrhages of the lungs. They alarmed me very much, because Consumption had carried off both my parents, three brothers and three sisters. I felt very badly and I had a very severe cough, and bled much from the lungs. Last June, a year ago, I took a course of two dozen bottles of S. S. S. The medicine at once had a beneficial effect. When I ceased taking it I was in splendid health, and I have not been sick since then. I regard S. S. S. as a wonderful blood purifier and builder-up of the system. It certainly cured me, and I do not now fear any further trouble from Consumption.

Yours, etc., A. W. GUIN.

HARRISON, Washington Co., Ga., July 6th, 1887.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Over nine years ago a Cancer developed on my nose. Its course ran steadily until the septum was entirely destroyed, and the disease had nearly eaten through the upper lip. The Cancer had a surface on my nose and lip of about four inches. I had two doctors attending me all the time, but they were unable to arrest the progress of the malady. My lungs were affected, I had a terrible cough and a number of hemorrhages. I inherited Consumption, that evil having carried off nearly all my father's people. My father had hemorrhages and affected lungs, and he was cured by S. S. S. His cure suggested that maybe S. S. S. would do me some good. About a year ago I began taking the Swift Specific, and I have taken now only about thirty bottles. The effect of the medicine was to stop the sloughing of the Cancer and to very much improve the condition of my lungs. The Cancer has gradually yielded to the S. S. S. until now the lip is entirely healed, the nostrils are filling up and the cartilage is being renewed rapidly. Persons who saw me a year ago are surprised to see how greatly I have improved, and how great the improvement is. I am delighted at the result. My general health is good, and I feel like a different woman to what I was one year ago.

MARGARET GUIN.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3 Atlanta, Ga.

EASTER CARDS

CARDS AT 5, 10, 15 & 20 cts.

SATIN NOVELTIES

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

The Weekly News & Observer.

The Weekly News and Observer is a long ways the best paper ever published in North Carolina. It is a credit to the people and to the State. The people should take a pride in it. It should be in every family. It is an eight page paper, chock full of the best sort of reading matter, news, market reports, and all that. You cannot afford to be without it. Price, $1.25 a year. We will furnish the **Weekly News and Observer** until January 1st, 1889, for $1. Send for sample copy. Address

NEWS AND OBSERVER CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON STAR.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Attention is called to the following reduced rates of subscription, cash in advance.

The Daily Star.

One Year,	$6 00
Six Months,	3 00
Three Months,	1 50
One Month,	50

THE WEEKLY STAR.

One Year,	$1 00
Six Months,	60
Three Months,	30

Our telegraphic News service has recently been largely increased, and it is our determination to keep the STAR up to the highest standard of newspaper excellence.

Address,
WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.

WAGON FOR SALE.—A good *track-out* Wagon and Hand Cart for sale. Enquire of
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VISIT
THE CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

which are now, by odds the largest best conducted and well stocked with the most reliable fruits of any nursery in the State. Contain more reliable acclimated varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Grapes, and all other fruits for orchard and garden planting. We have no competition as to extent of grounds and beautifully grown trees and vines of all desirable ages and sizes. We can and will please you in stock.

Your orders solicited.
Prices reasonable.
Descriptive catalogue sent free.
Address, N. W. CRAFT,
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.
July 14, 1887–6m.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 80 to 1 50
Corn, per bushel,	65 to 00
Oats, " "	45 to 00
Rye, " "	00 to 80
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 60
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 1 35
Beans, (white)" "	1 50 to 1 50
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 t0 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 08
" Hams,	10 to 11
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	11 to 12
Butter, per pound,	12 to 18
Tallow, " "	4 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 18
Flax Seed, per bushel,	75 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	00 to 0 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 0 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay	40 to 45

Winston Tobacco Market.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 3.00 to $ 4.50
" Medium,	4.50 to 7 50
" Good,	8.50 to 11.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 18.00
Leaf.—Common,	4.50 to 7.00
" Medium,	8.00 to 10.00
" Good,	11.50 to 14.00
Cutters.—Good,	20.00 to 28.00
" Fine,	30.00 to 35,00
Wrappers.—Common	20.00 to 30.00
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	35.00 to 40.00
" Fine.	45.00 to 50.00

FORSYTH COUNTY: In the Superior Court.

Lucinda Helton against Henry Helton. } SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to summon Henry Helton the defendant above named, if he be found within your County, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, a Court to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-House in Winston, on the 4th Monday before the 1st Monday of March next, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the first three days of said term and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within the time required by law, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint,

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 3d day of January, 1888.

C. S. HAUSER,
Clerk Superior Court Forsyth County.

It appearing from the return of the Sheriffs of Guilford and Forsyth Counties and from other proofs that the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and cannot after due diligence be found so that the process of the court, can be served upon him, it is ordered that the above summons be published in the Salem PRESS, a newspaper published in Forsyth County, for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant of the time and place of the return of said summons.

This 3d day of January, 1888.

C. S. HAUSER, Clerk
of Superior Court.

Jan. 5, '88—6w.

Ladies & Everybody

—GO TO—

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT'S,

—FOR YOUR—

MILLINERY & NOTIONS. LADIES BASKETS

largest assortment in town.

Hosiery, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Rubber Shoes, Buttons, Thread, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Zephyrs and Yarns of all kinds Knitting Silk, Filling —— Silk and Jewelry, ——

and a beautiful line of

CHRISTMAS GOODS,

and anything you may want in my line, all at

Very Low Prices
FOR CASH.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE

before buying.

All Orders By Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA.

Nov. 17, 1887–6m.

LAST CALL FOR TAXES.

I WILL attend at the following places for the purpose of collecting Taxes, beginning:

Union Cross, Thursday,	Feb. 23.
Kernersville, Friday,	" 24.
Robertson's Store, Saturday,	" 25.
Walkertown, Monday,	" 27.
Harden Haislip's, Tuesday,	" 28.
Reed's, Wednesday,	" 29.
Bethania, Thursday,	March 1.
Old Town, Friday,	" 2.
Pfafftown, Saturday,	" 3.
Lewisville, Monday,	" 5.
Nifong's Shop, Tuesday,	" 6.
Waughtown, Wednesday,	" 7.
Salem, Thursday,	" 8.
Winston, Friday,	" 9.

Owing to the change in the law, made by the last Legistature, as soon as this round is made I am compelled to put the tax books in the hands of my Deputies who are required, by law, to levy on property, and costs in all cases will be required.

I hope that tax payers will promptly meet me and pay up, as I am required to make settlement with the State Treasurer. JOHN BOYER,
Sheriff of Forsyth County.
Feb. 16, 1888—tf.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ONWARD! IS THE WORD!

The PROGRESSIVE FARMER enters its THIRD VOLUME at the following rates:

1 subscriber, 1 year	$ 1.25
5 subscribers, 1 year	5.00
10 subscribers, 1 year.	10.00

One copy, 1 year *free* to the one sending a club of ten.

Eight pages, 40 columns, weekly. Send CASH (charges prepaid) to
L. L. POLK,
Raleigh, N. C.

$4.50 FOR You Wonder Why $1.50

The cost of postage on each of the thousands we mail this month for their letters. It is because they are pleased with the quality of the paper, and find in it more than 100,000 items of interest, during its nearly fifty years' existence.

American Agriculturist

has absorbed twenty-four other agricultural periodicals and continues to be the acknowledged authority on agricultural matters the world over. With the old staff of able writers, and many new contributors, it will be more valuable during 1888 than ever before. It now contains nearly 1,000 pages, and 1,000 engravings yearly, and a new number now contains nearly as much reading matter as a book costing $1.50 in boards. It is the Farm, Garden, Fireside and Household, from our fifty editors, illustrators, and correspondents in all parts of the world.

OUR GREAT OFFER.

American Agriculturist, with both pictures, and our new volume published Dec. 20, 1887, entitled, **OUR HOMES; HOW TO BEAUTIFY THEM,** 150 handsome illustrations, bound in cloth and gold, price $1.50—all sent on receipt of **$1.50,** the extra ten cents being for packing and postage.

Send to us for Specimen number, English or German, full description of New Books presented to old and new subscribers, and full description of the Picture, and Portrait of Muskaboy, the painter of these great works, now attracting world-wide attention.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS CAN BEGIN ANY TIME. Address,
O. JUDD CO., Publishers, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

CHRIST ON CALVARY,

First and only Reproduction, and
BEFORE PILATE

Size, one magnificent picture 22 x 28 inches, and one 14 x 20 inches, printed in 15 colors, on heavy plate paper, exactly suitable for framing. Published Dec. 20, 1887, forwarded in tubes, postpaid.

OUR GREAT OFFER.

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Send to us for Specimen number, English or German, full description of New Books presented to old and new subscribers, and full description of the Picture, and Portrait of Muskaboy, the painter of these great works, now attracting world-wide attention.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
SUBSCRIPTIONS CAN BEGIN ANY TIME. Address,
O. JUDD CO., Publishers, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. N. H. MEDEARIS.

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WINSTON, N. C.

To the Readers of the People's Press:

It is gratifying to us to be able to say our business last year was VERY MUCH larger than of any previous year—your patronage helped us to increase our trade and we are thankful for it.

Our motto has always been to sell good goods at the lowest prices for which it is possible to sell them to make a living out of the business.

We will Make no Change from this Rule.

We don't offer "BAITS" to catch trade but deal fairly with all—one man's money is worth as much as another's.

It is well known that we carry the largest and most complete stock of GOODS to be found in this part of the State. Both our Wholesale and Retail Departments will be replenished from day to day with the newest and most desirable styles of goods.

We call special attention to our

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

—— AND TO OUR ——

SHOE & BOOT DEPARTMENTS.

—— ALSO TO OUR ——

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

FIELD SEEDS.

There is always a difference of from 25 to 75 cents per bushel between the price of poor quality and good quality of seed. We buy and sell only the best seeds to be had and offer one thousand bushels Red Clover, Sapling Clover, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Herds Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed at low prices.

STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS.

These fertilizers continue to grow in popular favor and no one who wishes to raise fine Tobacco can afford to plant a crop without using them. We offer them again this year with the full assurance that the very high standard will be fully maintained. Prices lower than they were last year—terms the same.

Please remember that we can come nearer furnishing you with every article of supply and merchandise you need than any house in the State and at prices, quality of goods considered, that defy competition.

We ask that you come and see our goods before making your purchases.

Yours Very Truly,

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

Feb. 6, 1888.

For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying **SEEDS, PLANTS or BULBS.** It contains 3 Colored Plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

BEVAN THE JEWELLER

HAVING REMODELED AND GREATLY IMPROVED HIS STORE ROOM has just opened a large assortment of novelties for the holiday trade, FLORENTINE STATUARY IN GROUPES, SINGLE FIGURES, PLAQUES, ANIMALS, &c., to which attention is invited; also the largest stock of best

QUADRUPLE SILVER PLATED WARE

ever exhibited in the Piedmont section. His stock of GENTS and LADIES FINE GOLD WATCHES and WATCH CHAINS is new and elegant, also shows a line of beautiful PARLOR MANTEL CLOCKS warranted first class time keepers. In ladies jewelry his stock is large and elegant, and too numerous to mention in detail.

GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES

being a favorite present for gentlemen, a handsome variety is shown. Our patrons and the public are cordially invited to see our new goods and novelties when looking for presents. Dec. 8, 1887–3m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick MOWERS & REAPERS.	MACHINERY of all kinds.	HARNESS of all styles.
Clipper and F. F. PLOWS.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Mill Supplies,	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Belting and Oils.	Patent Riveted Collars
	Corn and Flour Mills.	

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25–6m.

WILL BREAKERS.

FIERCE LEGAL STRUGGLES FOR DEAD MEN'S WEALTH.

Lawyers Who Feed Fat on Big Estates in Litigation—Diverting Millions From the Purposes Its Owners Intended.

A New York correspondent, writing to the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, says: Surrogate Rollins had 334 wills contested before him in his three years' term. He admitted all but fifty of them. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of money involved in these contests, but $500,000,000 would not over estimate it, for they include the estate of Samuel J. Tilden, the $10,000,000 of James Hokes, the $11,000,000 of Jesse Hoyt, the $2,5000,000 of Louis Hamersly, the $5,000,000 of Sarah Burr, and the $3,000,000 of Paran Steven, besides the great fortunes of A. T. Stewart and his widow. Twenty-five men are paid by the city to look after the proper distribution of dead men's estates, according to their wishes, but Surrogate Rollins said there ought to be 100 employed in the work, growing greater every day.

Scarcely half a dozen wealthy men, or women either, for that matter, have died here in the past ten years without leaving a legacy of endless litigation among their heirs. The late William H. Vanderbilt and Miss Catherine Wolfe are the only exceptions I recall at present. Even Miss Wolfe, though, had to make the terms of her will in such explicit and iron-clad terms that it was plain that she feared the humiliation of a contest before the Surrogate. In fact, it has grown to be the prerogative of kinship to grab for other people's money, and the flimsiest pretext serves the purpose, even if it only results in bagging a few thousands for hush money and counsel fees.

What a revelation there would be for the rich men of the land if they could come back to earth and listen to the fight over the results of their toil! Here's A. T. Stewart, the greatest dry goods merchant this city ever saw, pictured as mentally incapable of disposing of the millions he had gathered; his widow is in her grave less than a year before two dozen heirs are pounding on the doors of the law courts to upset her bequests; Jesse Hoyt's $11,000,000 have opened the doors of his family closet, and the skeleton stalks out in the glare of publicity; Sarah Burr died four years ago, but her $5,000,000 were made the object of bitter litigation, and her eccentricities paraded before the world. Samuel J. Tilden, keen lawyer as he was, made a will that his nephews are determined to break, and his great scheme for a free public library here is thus postponed, and perhaps baffled.

The Paran Stevens case was only settled permanently a short while ago after 15 years of litigation and personal abuse of the worst sort from the widow to her son-in-law, and vice versa. Paran Stevens was one of our great Bonifaces, and his estate still holds an interest in the Fifth Avenue and Victoria Hotels here and similar property in Boston. He died in 1869, leaving his widow, a married daughter, and son-in-law to manage his estate and divide the property among about twenty heirs. Mrs. Stevens and her son-in-law never did get on together, and the breach widened after the old man died. Early in 1872 she denounced him and began suit to have him removed as executor. Mrs. Stevens, it will be remembered, created a sensation at Newport last summer by entertaining the Duke of Marlborough. Her fight to oust her son-in law cost $250,000 at least.

Who of those who knew Daniel R. Lyddy would have thought that he would be put forward by his brothers after death as a subject of undue influence? He was as sane as any many that ever lived, and yet he was hardly in his grave before his brothers—the ones who made themselves notorious by accepting $12,000 from Sharp—declared war upon his widow for his estate. The ludicrous part of the story is that Liddy hadn't a penny until he married Madame Connolly, the famous dressmaker here, who not only owned all the Long Branch property but had a good sized bank account as well. Of course that wealth greatly increased under Mr. Liddy's shrewd management, but where would he have been if he had not married thousands? Now his brothers have begun a fight to keep those thousands on their side of the house, and they declare the will bogus that gives back to the widow the property that was originally hers.

An array of high-priced legal talent has begun a long contest over the Widow Stewart's estate, which ex-Judge Hilton has rightfully or wrongfully appropriated. Mrs. Stewart's niece is not satisfied with her $50,000, but wants the will set aside as having been fraudulently obtained; one of the nephews, a brother of the present contestant, entered suit for the same purpose, though on different grounds, six months ago. It would not surprise many people if the two Stewart wills were still in litigation after Judge Hilton's death, for he is getting on in years now. Meanwhile the big white marble mansion at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street is closely curtained and shuttered, and no one goes in or out but the old butler. It is literally a house of death—a marble grave. How every dream of A. T. Stewart's later days has been dissipated. His marble mansion is nothing but a gloomy tomb, the working women's home that he planned and set afloat thousands for has been turned into a fashionable hotel, in which a single meal costs as much as he meant to charge for a full week's board. His scheme for a grand cathedral seat and educational centre at Garden City is all but a flat failure, and the dry goods house that he made known the world over is now merely a reminiscence. Even his bones, weary after a lifetime of drudgery, are hidden no one knows where.

There is rest in the grave for the weary, but not for the wealthy.

Work for Congo Natives.

When Stanley began his work on the Congo it was with the greatest difficulty that he procured the services of fifty natives to help him open the road around the Cataracts to Stanley Pool. The growth of the Congo enterprise and the changes for the better in the habits and disposition of the natives are shown by the fact that during the three months beginning last June 5,897 porters left Matadi, at the head of navigation on the lower river, with loads destined for Stanley Pool. The larger part of their freight was two new steamboats, one belonging to the Congo State and the other to the company that is now surveying a route for the railroad. All these porters were hired at Lukungu and Manyanga, the two largest places on the road to Stanley Pool. Recruiting officers are kept there to engage porters, and men come in from all the country around to enlist in the work and get some of the white men's merchandise. The work for porters to do has outgrown the provisions thus far made for supplying carries, and that is the reason that Bishop Taylor's steamboat was at last accounts lying on the banks of the lower Congo for lack of transportation facilities.

The porters are paid for their services largely in cotton goods and hardware, for which there is a constantly growing demand. Among the natives who are in the service of the Congo State as soldiers or workmen around the stations are quite a number of Caffres from South Africa, and thus far they excel any of the Congo natives in industry and obedience. The Congoese are, however, improving, and it is thought probable that the great work of building the railroad will be done largely by them and Caffres brought from Cape Colony.—*Chicago Herald.*

Among Circus Animals.

Mr. Hedges, a small man with a gentle voice, who looks as if he could scarcely control a cat, but who rules lions and tigers and other fierce animals with an indomitable will, was walking about among the cages of Barnum's circus, apparently forming the acquaintance of the British lions and tigers.

"One of the main difficulties in collecting a new lot of animals," said he as he gently prodded a couchant tiger to test its disposition, "is in getting them used to each other. There is danger that strange beasts will fight when put together in a cage. A tiger is much worse than a lion. Turn one of these lions loose and he would probably run away from you unless he was hungry. Let a tiger out and he would attack you from pure deviltry if for nothing else. The most treacherous of all, however, is a black leopard. The rhinoceros that went through the fire had not the most gentle disposition in the world. But when it came out of the flames terribly burned, and we attempted to do something for it, it seemed to realize the situation and was very kind. A man who claimed to have a sovereign remedy for burns, came all the way from Springfield and insisted on covering the rhinoceros with the preparation. It so far helped the brute that the next morning after the application it was able to open its eyes, but its thick hide began to scale off and a day or two later it died. The hippopotamus tried in vain to preserve himself from the fire by plunging into the water of its tank, but the intense smoke smothered him."

A young, dark-featured man named Bulkley, about as small and mild mannered as Mr. Hedges, devotes a part of each day to rehearsing the wild animals. He goes in the cages with lions and tigers whose acquaintance he has not formed, and cultivates it by hanging them around the cage. Men with iron bars stand outside to help him in case the animals attempt any undue familiarity. He takes a club and his life in his hands, and enters a bear pen, where there is a big grizzly, and he has inspired the deepest respect on the part of those animals toward him. He even holds communion with a cage full of Russian grey wolves, and he is strongly inclined to go in and tackle a quartet of hyenas.

Mr. Buckley gets several dollars a month for playing the part of Daniel in the lions' den, and he deserves it. Like Mr. Newman, the elephant trainer, he holds as the first law of his business to the theory that you must continually make an animal understand that you are boss. This rule holds good, too, in the training of horses.—*New York Sun.*

Flush Times in San Francisco.

Colonel Mike Brannigan, the celebrated guide and hackman of El Paso, Texas, is on a visit to this city, says the San Francisco *Examiner*. Mr. Brannigan said:

"I have come back to San Francisco for the purpose of seeing some of my old friends of the Argonaut days of 1849—that is, as many of them as are alive. I can tell you some interesting things about early times in this city. I owned and drove the first hack that ever rumbled over the streets of San Francisco. In 1851 I got $50 a night to drive Catherine Hayes, the famous singer, and her mother between the Razette House and Tom Maguire's Theatre, which was then situated on Washington street, between Montgomery and and Kearney. I also got the same sum from several others at the time for the same trip. Those were good old days, and I, as well, I suppose, as very many others, would wish to see them back again. I saw $1,200 paid for a box in Maguire's Theatre on the opening night of Catherine Hayes's season. A Limerick butcher at Sacramento paid $1,300 for a box when she came to the capital city to sing. Dollars in those days were more plentiful than nickels are now. When the mail steamers would arrive I have seen a gambler give a man an ounce of dust (that is $16) for his place in the long line of anxious people waiting their turn outside the Post-office, which was then at the corner of Brenham place and Clay street. Then you would have to pay $12 a dozen for articles to be laundried, and men used to throw soiled underclothing away and buy new articles rather than pay for washing.

"I remember when Lotta Crabtree first appeared in this city. She used to play a banjo and dance jigs at Gilbert's Melodeon, at the corner of Kearney and Clay streets, and got $6 a week. I think that was in 1854 or 1855. She went to Virginia City in 1860, and made a hit. Twenty-dollar gold pieces were showered on the stage for her benefit. My charges then as a hack driver were $50 a day and all expenses paid. I would like to see that state of things again, and we would have less complaints about capitalists and the like. Everybody was a capitalist in the old days, and if only a few of the wealthiest exist now I don't know why they ought to be blamed. We all had a chance to become millionaires, and if we did not it can't be helped, and there is no use repining."

Eaten Almost Everything.

In a recent interview Colonel Pat Donan, the Dakotan, says: "I have eaten with the Chinese in China, I have eaten with the President of the United States in the White House. I have eaten with nearly every nation on earth. In many cases I don't know what I have eaten, for I have always regarded it as a bad taste to ask questions about the dishes that are provided in your honor by hospitable people.

"In China I may have eaten rats, but I didn't know it; and what you don't know does you no harm. When the Sioux want to do you honor they will serve you up roast dog. In Spanish Honduras the dish of honor is baked monkey, and sweeter meat you could not imagine. The monkeys live up in the branches of trees and on the vines; their feet never touch the earth beneath them, and they live on the choicest nuts and fruit. No chicken was ever so sweet and tender as a baked monkey.

"I do confess, though, that on one of the last occasions of my dining in Spanish Honduras I did not feel that all was well when at the end of the meal I found I had stuffed myself with baked lizard. Of course there is nothing wrong with the lizard except our petty prejudices. It tasted splendid, but when at last I saw the big scaly leg and the claw of the lizard, I didn't think I liked it."

A Magnet's Enormous Power.

An interesting magnetic experiment on a large scale has lately been made at Willets Point, N. Y., by Major W. R. King, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., consisting in the conversion of a pair of great cannons, each weighing over twenty tons, into an electro-magnet. The power of the magnet was enormous. The lines of force were very appreciable when a piece of iron was held in the hand, five or six feet distant from the poles, and some very interesting points were noticed, among which was a neutral point about 7½ inches from the face of the muzzle of each gun. Small pieces of wire were projected outward with considerable velocity, and then drawn back after reaching a point some two feet from the muzzle. Watches were, of course stopped when accidentally brought near the gun.—*Scientific American.*

The little village of Aberdeen, Ohio, which lies just across the river from Maysville, Ky., has in the last quarter of a century become widely known as the Gretna Green of the West, and it is estimated that more runaway lovers are married there than any other town in the world. In thirty years at least 10,000 couples have been made happy, and the justices of the peace have grown rich from the marriage fees.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Food for Fowls.

Buckwheat fattens.
So does corn.
Wheat is the best egg producer.
Oats come next to wheat.
Rye gives life to the stock.
Ground bones and oyster-shells for egg-shells.
Sand and gravel help the gizzard chew the food.
Charcoal is a comb-brightener.
Beef scraps and cornmeal mush for eggs.
Sunflower seeds are a good health-dish.
The poultryman who keeps his fowls on a one-food diet will wait in vain for good results.

Grubbing Out Trees.

Wherever time is an object in clearing land no stumps should be allowed. A stump is unmanageable, and if green, is quite as apt as not, if cut in winter, to send up suckers, which will keep the roots alive and prolong the nuisance indefinitely. But a tree may be dug around with comparatively little labor, and its top used as a lever to turn its roots up out of the ground. As the tree bends, the roots that adhere in the soil may be cut with an old axe that need not be very sharp for that purpose. When it lies on the ground hitch a team to its top branches, and twist the body around so as to loosen more roots. In this way a tree of moderate size may be cheaply grubbed out. When the hole made by excavating the root is filled, the whole may be plowed and seeded.

Farmers Who Worry.

It is said that the average duration of life among farmers is less than that among any other of the industrial classes, and that insanity prevails to the largest extent in farm houses. It was well said by the late Henry Ward Beecher (never to be forgotten for his many wise words) that "it is not work but worry that kills." And it is a sad truth that the farm house is the seat of more worry than the average dwelling. The artisan, the clerk and the merchant of the city leave their business behind when they go to their homes, and the evening's recreation or conversation frees the mind from corroding cares. But the farmer carries his cares with him, and he may be known, and his wife, too, by the prevailing sadness indicated by the lines and furrows of their faces. It is not easy to take things easy. But when one can inure himself to a condition of contentment, get his work down to a systematic method, and does not try to squeeze 12 hours into 8, he will find the world far more joyous and pleasant than he has thought it, and his troubles will vanish as a nightmare when one awakes.

There are farmers who have the habit of rising at 3 or 4 in in the morning. Early rising may be included in the vices sometimes. A farmer who leaves his unrestful bed at such an early hour is a tyrant to his family. We have known such men to arouse the household at this unseasonable hour and then sit by the fire until daylight mourning over their hard lot, which compelled them to be about when other people were enjoying their rest. Then they would go out and feed the stock, and, spending the day in this fashion, would do very little work except to gossip with equally overworked neighbors over the fence or seated on the top rail. Meanwhile the wife, wearied for want of rest, goes through the day's dreary round in the house and out of it for three-fourths of the twenty-four hours. There is no absolute necessity for a farmer to rise until 6 o'clock at this season and 5 in the summer. He can get his stock fed very quickly if everything is prepared the day before in the afternoon or evening, and if he will be industrious during the day he can get through all his work in ten hours. Well-managed farm work is the easiest of all kinds of work.—*New York Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Every farmer who can handle tools should have a workshop.

Money spent in paint for farm buildings and implements is no loss.

Finely pulverized and well intermixed through soil, manure is worth more than double if left in lumps, even in a wet season.

Galvanized barb-wire will last many years without rust or harm; if only painted it requires frequent repainting, or it will rust.

To keep fruit without decaying, let the fruit room in winter be steadily near the freezing point, regulated with two cheap thermometers.

The most successful dehorning of cattle is when they are three weeks calves, and when only a little button, easily removed, is the horn.

Professor Arnold says the running expense in labor and fuel for evaporating apples is ten and twelve cents a bushel; for raspberries, half a cent a quart; for peaches, twenty-five to thirty-five cents a bushel.

Paris green is the most efficient insecticide, and succeeds with potato beetles, canker worms, codling moths, and all other insects which devour leaves, but fails with plant lice, which live by sucking juices.

An experienced horticulturist, says *Popular Gardening*, uses many hundred yards of muslin for winter protection to tender plants. Around tender trees and shrubs he drives stakes to which he tacks muslin, which completely protects the plants from wind. In the case of rather tender sorts, he throws a few armfuls of dry oak leaves inside the muslin inclosure, then tacks another piece of muslin over the top to keep all snug and dry.

The *Guernsey Breeder* says soft-wood charcoal, especially willow, ought always to be kept in the cow stable. If a cow does not look bright give a teacupful in her bran or other feed and wet up. If her breath is bad, her horns hot and her nose dry, she is dyspeptic and feverish. Give her charcoal. If she has hollow horn, give charcoal, half a teaspoonful at each meal, for three or four days. Treat wolf-in-the-tail in the same way. The wolf can't stand charcoal. It is an excellent thing to give charcoal all around once a week.

It depends upon the kind of cow whether it is well to milk her close up to the time of calving or not. Generally it is advisable to take the milk until it begins to change on the approach of the new lactation. Then there is a large increase in the secretion of the salts in the milk, and a change in the character of the fats. This occurs about thirty or forty days before calving, and at this time it is usual for the milking to be gradually stopped. The largest proportion of cows naturally stop milking before this time. With the rest it is advisable to dry the cows.

When a horse is lame after traveling and is constantly shifting the foot and rests it on the toe, it indicates sprain of the back tendons or disease of the navicular bone. The latter is distinguished by striking the frog with a small hammer, and if the horse winces the navicular bone is affected; if there is no tenderness found there the disease is in the tendon which plays over the cartilage of the pastern joint. The remedy for the former is to blister behind the heels and to wear a bar shoe or a thick leather sole under the shoe, and to stuff the space under the sole with tow. For the inflamed tendon apply bandages soaked with cold water with a little saltpetre dissolved in it, and after the lameness has subsided apply a blister to the sides and front of the pastern. The horse must rest.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Prof. Vaughan reports a successful attempt to produce in a cat a disease similar to typhoid fever, by the use of the germs found in the water used by the 300 victims of the scourge at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Sometimes the pressure of an artesian flow of water results from a gas pressure instead of from a high head of water. Dakota, for instance, has several artesian wells 1,000 feet deep, with 250 to 280 pounds pressure, but there are no high places near by to give this head of water.

The advisability of testing as foggy weather signals sudden flashes, such as those of gunpowder, has been suggested to the British lighthouse authorities by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Stokes, who think the flashes might attract attention where an equal fixed light might escape notice.

We have heretofore been led to believe that ice purified itself. Now we are told that in good marketable ice, taken from where the water is polluted with the sewage of cities, there exists an almost indefinite number of living disease germs, and they appear to thrive under the condition of being frozen for an indefinite period.

Some people doubt the poisonous effect of nutmeg, but several cases of nutmeg-poisoning have been noted in the *British Medical Journal* during the past summer. A whole nutmeg was taken in four of the cases, and five whole ones in the remaining case. In still another case, the use of half a nutmeg in a hot drink was nearly fatal.

Dr. John Murray, of Edinburgh, in a paper on the height and volume of the dry land and depth and volume of the ocean, makes the statement that "should the whole of the solid land be reduced to one level under the ocean, then the surface of the earth would be covered by an ocean with a uniform depth of about two miles." From Dr. Murray's investigations it also appears that if the dry land of the globe were reduced to the sea level by being removed to and piled up in the shallower waters of the ocean, then its extent would be about 80,000,000 square miles, and the rest of the surface of the earth would be covered by an ocean extending to 113,000,000 square miles.

The course which an earthquake runs is usually very rapid. From the moment when the first shock was felt at Lisbon to the period when all was over, and nearly 30,000 people were killed, not more than four minutes elapsed. A few seconds, we learn from "Our Earth and Its Story," are usually a more frequent time for the shocks to last. Yet, while Caracas in Venezuela was almost destroyed and 12,000 of its inhabitants killed by the earthquake of 1812, within the limits of half a minute, there are cases in which constantly recurring shocks last for weeks, months, and even years, as if the laboring earth was still trying to relieve itself of some of its superabundant energy.

The climate of the Sandwich Islands is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of rice of a peculiar quality and in great quantity, its evenness of temperature permitting the raising of two crops a year without any particular strain upon the soil. The crops are raised in fields called patches, most of which were formerly used by the natives for raising taro, and which are often not more than an acre in extent. The fields are situated in the lowlands, where abundant irrigation can be obtained, and sometimes on slight elevations where artesian wells can be successfully established, and are the highest-priced lands in the kingdom. The cultivation is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

Sunstroke by Electricity.

In the *Journal des Debats*, M. Henri de Parville gives an account of some extraordinary medical observations on electric sunstroke collected at the famous French foundry, Creuzot.

Ordinary sunstroke we all know. But there is another kind of sunstroke indefinitely more strange, yet scarcely known, and that is the electric sunstroke. It is already known that electricity is employed in the form of an intense focus (foyer) to smelt certain minerals, and especially to melt and solder metals. Thus a metal placed in the electric arc is fused as if by magic. Steel melts like butter in a few seconds. Now Creuzot, where the progress of science is followed step by step, has for some time possessed its electric furnace. Steel is soldered directly by the high temperature produced by electricity. The electric arc in which the metal is placed is of marvellous radiance. Its luminosity focus upon a few square inches exceeds 10,000 Carcel lamps and surpasses 100,000 candles.

It happens that spectators standing at a distance of, say, ten yards feel no heat; but presently they become conscious of acute pain. "Very odd," said a bystander, "I feel no heat, but I have a sense of being burnt which recalls the sunstroke I had last summer." Therefore he stood off, but not before he had in fact experienced something like a second sunstroke. It almost always happens that, after an hour or two, persons witnessing the experiments feel a burning sensation, with more or less pain, in neck, face and forehead, and their skin at the same time assumes a coppery red tint. It is customary to protect spectators' eyes with blackened sun glasses; yet their retina is affected to such an extent that blindness supervenes in broad daylight for several minutes, and for nearly an hour all objects are seen in deep saffron color. Other symptoms are headache and sleeplessness. Afterward the skin of the face gradually peels off in broad flakes, when the complexion is left of a fine brick color. This we take to be the description of severe cases.—*St. James Gazette.*

Education Among the Chinese.

As a people the Chinese males are better educated than any other race of people in the world. Education to a certain extent is compulsory for all Chinese males, although the mass cannot do much more than read and write; still to that extent they are well educated. It has been the policy of the Chinese government for hundreds of years to select a certain number of boys from each district and educate them for historians and writers. Their work is never completed, for as long as they live and are able to do anything they continue to write and study. Every five years they pass an examination, and, according to their proficiency they are promoted to office or rank. As a rule no Chinese can hope to attain prominence in any civil or military office pertaining to the Government unless he has succeeded as a scholar, for the Chinese believe no man can succeed as a scholar unless he has ability, and if he possesses ability, why then, as a matter of course, he is a suitable person to hold office; but no matter how high the office may be, he must continue his studies, the duties of his office being generally performed by a deputy.—*Chicago Herald.*

His Name Led All the Rest.

Abou Ben Jenkins (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the confines of his room,
Making a light and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding nerve had made Ben Jenkins bold.
"What writest thou?" he said. The angel then
Replied: "The names of those who love their fellow-men."
"And is mine one?" asked Jenkins.
"Nay, not so," replied the angel. Jenkins felt quite sore.
"Write me," he said, "as one who always shuts the door."
The angel wrote, and vanished, and the next night
He came again with a great awakening light.
He showed the names of those the Lord had blessed,
And lo! Ben Jenkins's name led all the rest.
—*New York Graphic.*

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Shoes For Fashionable Women.

It has always been a difficult thing to get shoes for fashionable women, that shall be exclusive in character It took a dressmaker, and a male one, too, to solve the question as to how this should be done. Now the perfectly dressed lady has the tops of her varnished leather walking shoes made of the same material as is her walking dress. —*New York Times.*

A Noble Work Carried on by Women.

There is, according to Lady Grey, no part of the British Empire where a Girls' Friendly Society may not be found. In England alone there are 150,000 members of such societies springing from a central institution, of which Lady Grey is the President, and which is carried on entirely by women. Temporary lodgings are provided for girls suddenly thrown out of situations, and recreation rooms are established for members settled in towns. In days when, to the credit of the society, the welfare of women, and especially the care of friendless girls, are objects of an increasing concern of conscience, facts like these deserve to be made widely known, whether they relate to this particular institution or others founded with similar designs. Girls' homes and girls' friendly societies, a contemporary thinks, might with advantage keep themselves permanently before the public eye by bold advertisement, especially in the railway carriages and other public conveyances, waiting-rooms, the "wanted" columns newspapers, and in all other places where the persons for whom the kindly aid is intended may learn that it is at hand when desired.—*Chicago Times.*

A Budget of Womanly Hints.

That unsightly excrescence commonly called a wart can be removed by touching it several times a day with castor oil. This is the simplest known remedy.

If you would keep your face and hands unwrinkled use tepid water; very hot or cold water is injurious. Also avoid burying the face in a soft pillow at night, which always produces wrinkles around the eyes.

Keep your combs and brushes sweet and clean. Wash them in tepid water containing a few drops of ammonia. The grease and soil will disappear as if by magic. Place the brushes bristles down to dry and delicate celluloid handles will not be injured.

A wash which will remove the sunburn acquired by out-door sports is made by adding to twelve ounces of elder-flower water, six drams of common soda and six drams of powdered borax; applied to the skin it will make it as clear and soft as a baby's.

To remove a foreign body from the eye, wrap dry white silk waste around and thoroughly over the end of a wooden toothpick, brush with this carefully over the part of the eye where the substance is lodged, and it will become entangled in the silk. Bits of steel or any other sharp substance which may become imbedded in the eyeball may be removed by this means.

By using the following preparation for cleaning kid gloves, ribbons, and laces you can keep the above-mentioned articles in the "pink of perfection" with little trouble: To two quarts of deodorized benzine add two quarts of sulphuric ether, two drams of chloroform, and four drams of alcohol. Pour the fluid in a bowl and wash the articles as if in water, rinsing in a fresh supply.

If you use powder of any kind on the face, never go to bed without washing it off. Sanitary reasons as well as cleanliness require this. To keep your skin from roughening, find by trial what kind of soap suits you best, and use no other. Frequent changes of soap are bad for the complexion. Beware of those which are highly scented; as a general thing they are poor quality, the scent being used to destroy the odor of the other ingredients used.

When you are particularly anxious to attend the concert or party of the season, and feel that pricking pain and see the fatal little spot of red on the eyelid that surely foretells the coming of the sty, have no fears for the result, but put in a small bag a teaspoonful of black tea, on which pour enough boiling water to moisten; as soon as cool enough put it on the eye and let it remain until morning. The sty will in all probability be gone; if not, one more application will be certain to remove it

To truly tell thousands Taylor's Hospital Cure for Catarrh is the most pleasant, painless and effective remedy known, send for free pamphlet to City Hall Pharmacy, 264 B'way, N. Y.

Make No Mistake

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. Be sure to get Hood's.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was; I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other."—Mrs. Ella A. Goff, 61 Terrace St., Boston.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The best Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

A Great Medical Work for Young and Middle-Aged Men.

KNOW THYSELF.

PUBLISHED by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. WM. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician. More than one million copies sold. It treats upon Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Exhausted Vitality, Impaired Vigor, and Impurities of the Blood, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. Contains 300 pages, substantial embossed binding, full gilt. Warranted the best popular medical treatise published in the English language. Price only $1 by mail, postpaid, and concealed in a plain wrapper. *Illustrative sample free* if you send now. Address as above. *Name this paper.*

SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if 1/4 disabled; Officers' travel pay, bounty collected; Deserters relieved; 22 years' practice. Success or no fee. Lawrence & W. McCormick & Son, Washington, D. C.

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.

A New York house has received an order for 2,000,000 5-cent postage stamps for use in Chili.

She Broke the Engagement

because she saw that he had ceased to love her. Her beauty had faded, her former high spirits had given place to a dull lassitude. What had caused this change? Functional derangement; she was suffering from those ailments peculiar to her sex. And so their two young lives drifted apart. How needless, how cruel! Had she taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription she might have been restored to health and happiness. If any lady reader of these lines is similarly afflicted, let her lose no time in procuring the "Favorite Prescription." It will give her a new lease of her life. Sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, of perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

The regular rate of increase of the Astor estate is said to be from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000 a year.

It's Always the Way.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said a gentleman to an acquaintance whom he chanced to meet on the street; "it's always the way." "What's always the way?" inquired a mutual friend of the two men who happened along just then. "Why, just this," replied the first speaker: "you see Smith, here; the last time I met him he had one of the worst coughs you ever heard. He complained of a loss of appetite, of night-sweats, of low spirits and other unmistakable premonitory symptoms of consumption. I told him to get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery at once. He did so, and look at him now! Did you ever see a healthier looking man? The 'Discovery' has snatched thousands from consumptives' graves. I knew it would cure Smith. It's always the way."

A small piece of tapestry, time of Louis XIV., was sold in Paris lately for $2,200.

We ought not to be too anxious to encourage untried innovation, in cases of doubtful improvement. For a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been before the public and passed through the severest test and is pronounced the most reliable remedy for that disagreeable malady. Thousands of testimonials of its virtues. 50 cents per bottle. By druggists.

Telescopes were invented by Leonard Digges about 1571.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

ST JACOBS OIL

NEURALGIA.

Nerves.—Everyone of the thread-like nerves has each a latent power to cause excruciating pain, the limit of which is simply the limit of human endurance, and NEURALGIA has a few of these fibrous torments all pulsing painfully at once.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Subtle Pain.—Nothing is so subtile in its approach; nothing so flagrant, acute and distressing, and certainly nothing yet discovered so completely subdues its ravages and so permanently conquers its pangs as that above mentioned.

SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms.—Neuralgia is defined to be a nerve disease, the chief symptom of which is an acute pain, intermitting, which follows the course of the nerve branch affected.

TREATMENT.

Treatment.—Apply ST. JACOBS OIL frequently, gently rubbing the afflicted parts; apply to the whole extent of the nerve soreness; keep up a gentle friction until a burning sensation is produced.

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To every quarter of the world,
And merry peals of laughter rise
As this or that attracts the eyes,
The smiling crowd, you may depend,
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That advertise the strength and scope
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But while they smile or praise bestow
And wonder whence ideas flow,
The fact should still be kept in mind
That people of the knowing kind
Will heed the hints or lessons laid
In rhymes and pictures thus displayed,
And let no precious moments fly
Until the IVORY SOAP they try,
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The truth of every sketch and line.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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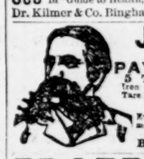

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